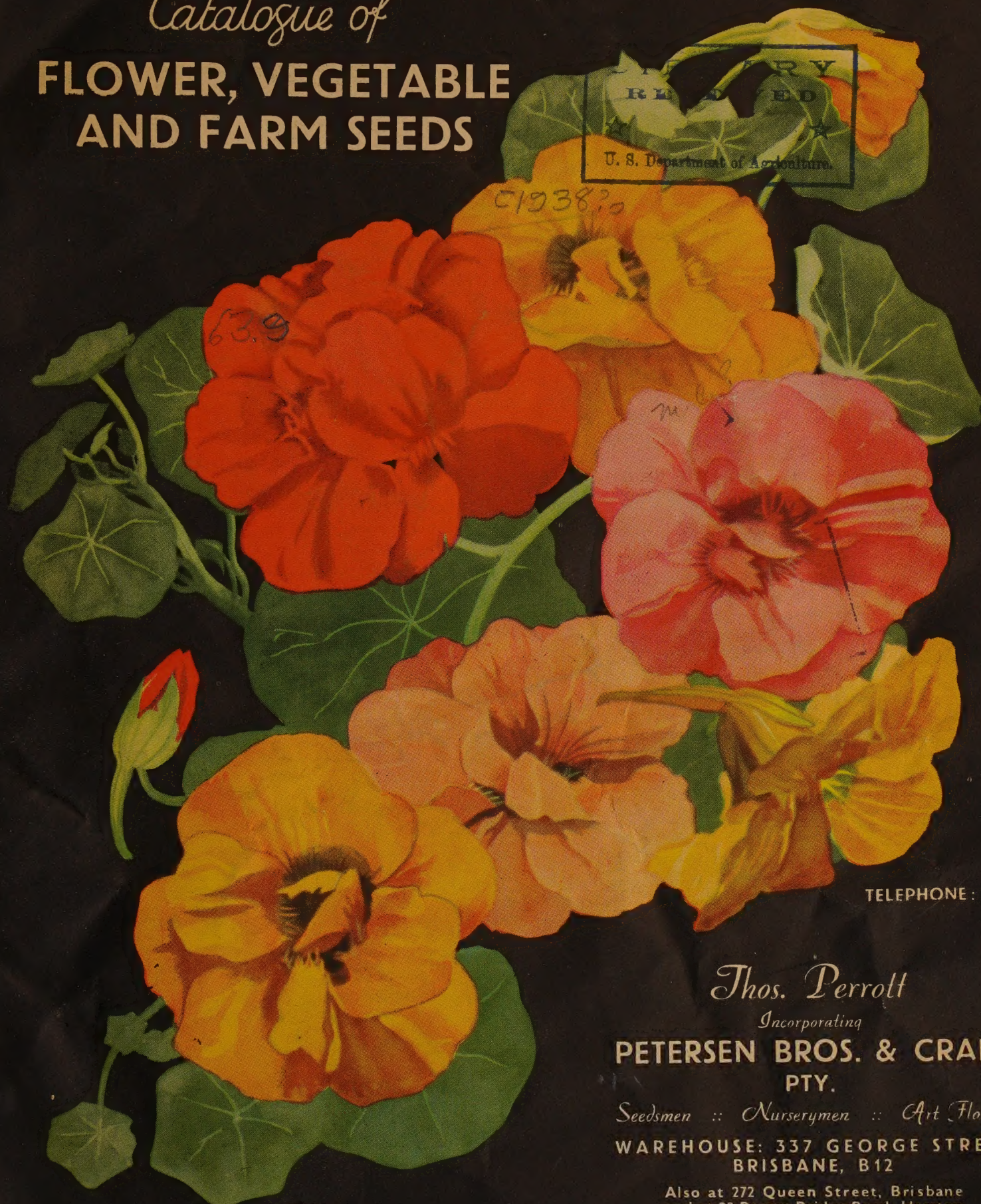


THOS. PERROTT'S

Catalogue of
**FLOWER, VEGETABLE
AND FARM SEEDS**



TELEPHONE: B 7358

Thos. Perrott

Incorporating

**PETERSEN BROS. & CRAIG
PTY.**

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**WAREHOUSE: 337 GEORGE STREET
BRISBANE, B12**

Also at 272 Queen Street, Brisbane
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Nasturtium Gleam Hybrids

A Service for Everyone

PPETERSEN BROS. & CRAIG PTY. is the largest firm of its kind in Brisbane. It is now owned and managed by Thos. Perrott, of Bowen Bridge. Every modern facility is established to provide the best quality in Seeds, Plants, Trees, etc. All stock is kept entirely up to date, and our large Model Nursery at Elkhorn Street, Enoggera, Brisbane, is stocked to full capacity at all seasons. Mail Orders are our speciality, and every facility for providing a quick and efficient service is at your disposal.

How to Order

PLEASE SEND CASH WITH ORDERS—Either by crossed cheque, bank draft, money orders, or postal notes; for small amounts postage stamps may be sent. This saves an enormous amount of work. **Please add exchange on all Country Cheques.**

Making out Orders and Despatch—We always make it a point to give orders our immediate attention as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order **their full name and address, the quantity, name of variety and price of the seeds wanted.**

Carriage—We deliver all Goods free at the Railway Stations, the various Carriers' Offices in the City, and at the River Wharves. Packet seeds Orders (except heavy goods, such as Peas and Beans, etc.) post free to any part of the State.

Packing—We shall at all times see that Goods are well and securely packed, but after despatching such Goods, signed for "In Good Order," our responsibility for any loss, damage or mis-carriage ceases.

Sacks, Bags, and Cases—All Sacks, Bags, Cases, etc., will be charged at the lowest rate.

Substitution—In the event of not being able to supply all varieties of Seeds or Plants ordered, customers will kindly state (with their orders) whether to substitute. If this is done, much delay and inconvenience will be then evaded.

Conditions of Sale and Non-warranty—We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs, or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us and money paid to us will be refunded.

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This Catalogue cancels all previous issues.**

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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GENERAL CATALOGUE

Any items required and not listed in this Catalogue will be procured. Prices and Particulars will be gladly forwarded. Mail Orders are our speciality.

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The Flower Garden

All Seeds listed in this Catalogue have been selected from the World's Best Growers as being suitable for our climate. Fresh supplies are constantly arriving, thus ensuring the maximum satisfaction.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS (Dutchman's Pipe)

The so-called Dutchman's Pipe.—A splendid creeper with large purple and white flowers. 6d. per packet.

AVENA STERELIS (Animated Oats)

6d. per packet.

ACROCLINIUM

3d. per packet.

Double Mixed.—Beautiful everlasting; can be dried for winter bouquets. Hardy annual, 12 inches. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

AGATHEA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Coelestis.—Blue Daisy; free flowering, blooms profusely during summer and autumn. Sow autumn and spring.

AGERATUM

6d. per packet.

Sometimes called "Floss Flower" these are hardy and very useful for bedding and cutting. Sow autumn and spring.

Imperial Dwarf.—Blue miniature.

Semi-Dwarf.—Mixed.

ALYSSUM

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Benthami.—A hardy annual, suitable for borders, rockeries, etc., small trusses of flowers in great profusion, miniature white. Sow autumn or spring.

AMARANTHUS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Magnificent foliage plants with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow; colours deeper in the autumn. Beautiful border plants requiring plenty of room, good soil and warm position. A hardy annual, sow Sep.-Dec. **Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant).—Crimson and yellow plume, four to five feet.

Tricolour (Joseph's Coat).—Leaves red, yellow and green; 6 feet.

Pigmy Torch.—Vivid red foliage. New, 1/- per packet.

ANCHUSA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Cape Forget-me-not.—A lovely border plant which does well in any soil with sunny position. Blue flower with white eye. Sow autumn and spring.

ANEMONE

Single and Double mixed. 6d. per packet.

St. Brigid.—The Irish Poppy-flowered variety. Large, single, and semi-double flowers in an endless variety of colour. Tuberous rooted plants easily produced from seed; blooms early in spring when flowers are scarce. Sow early in autumn.

ANGELONIA

1/6 per packet.

A handsome, upright growing plant, producing numerous spikes covered with pure white and blue flowers; blooms freely during the autumn. Can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in spring.

Grandiflora Lilac. **Grandiflora White.**



ACROCLINIUM

ANTIRRHINUM

Snapdragon. 6d. per packet.

Majus Grandiflorum.—Rust-proof; height, 2 to 3 feet; stems non-lateral, 10 to 12 to a plant; foliage broad; flower spikes long, with large flowers gracefully spaced. Unsurpassed for beauty of spikes and vividness of colours. Can be sown at almost any time of the year.

Golden King.—Giant golden yellow.

Harmony Terracotta.—Orange shaded rose.

Queen Victoria.—Pure white.

Monarch.—Deep velvety crimson.

Extra Choice Mixed.—All colours and shades.

Majestic Nanum Maximum.—Growth symmetrical. Plants are about 2 feet and bloom profusely. Semi-Dwarf. Large flowering. Mixed colours only.

Cottage Maid.—Pale Pink.

Salmon Pink.—Pure Salmon Pink.

Bonfire.—Bright Orange Red.

Rustproof Mixed.—6d. and 1/- per packet.

Tom Thumb Mixed.—6d. per packet.

AQUILEGIA

Columbine. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring light soil; grows 18 to 24 inches high. Sow in autumn and spring.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

3d. per packet.

A little known but hardy annual, called the blue-eyed African Daisy. Blooms are white with blue eyes, are large and showy with long stems. Sow autumn and spring.



ANTIRRHINUM

ASTERS

6d. and 1/- per packet.

A charming family of half hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across. Light rich soil with a mulching of manure suits them best. Most suitable for massing in beds and borders. They are so very prolific and free blooming that they are ideal for cut flowers. Sow in seed beds or boxes during spring, and transplant. Must have plenty of water.

Giant Crego.—Separate colours comprising Amethyst, magenta, heliotrope, shell pink, light pink, royal purple, purple and white and pure white.

Giant Crego Mixed.—The finest mixed including all colours.

Tasmanian Branching.—Separate colours, comprising crimson, heliotrope, mauve, rose-pink, scarlet, purple, primrose, bright pink, blue and white, and white.

Tasmanian Branching.—Finest mixed.

Californian Giant.—Choice Mixed.

BALSAM

3d. and 6d. per packet.

A favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for garden or for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring and summer.

Camellia Flowered.—Finest mixture, superb class.

BEGONIA

1/6 and 2/6 per packet.

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small and must be sown in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage is very handsome and flowers are graceful and drooping. Most attractive tender perennials. Sow seed in spring.

Rex.—The seed of these Rex Begonias has been saved from a very fine and extensive collection especially for us.

Rex Ornamented Leaved.—Finest mixed.

Tuberous Rooted Single.—Finest mixed, very choice, many charming colours.

Tuberous Rooted Double.—A mixture of very beautiful shades.

Semperflorens (Fibrous Rooted).—Tall Vernon mixed, white, red and rose shades. Raised in the early spring, these will make a wonderful border or edging show with their foliage and flowers through the summer months. 1/- per packet.

BRIZA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Maxima.—Large Quaking Grass.

Minima.—Small Quaking Grass.

BELLIS (English Daisy)

Monstrosa Gigantea.—A hardy, free-flowering dwarf border plant, growing about 6in. high. Choicest mixture. 6d. packet.

BRACHYCOME

6d. per packet.

A hardy annual; compact; stands dry weather. Flowers daisy-like, produced in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow in autumn and spring.

Mixed White and Blue.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual Marguerite)

3d. per packet.

Hardy annuals, strong growers, showy, and admirably suited for cutting, keep a long time in water. One of our finest garden annuals. Sow during autumn or spring.

Carinatum Tricolour.

C. LEUCANTHEMUM (Perennial)

Maxima Shasta Daisy.—Fine new varieties, splendid for cutting. Should be divided annually. 6d. per packet.

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUM

Named Varieties.—Well rooted plants available in August and September. 9d. each, 7/6 per dozen.

Write for descriptive list.

CALENDULA

6d. per packet.

Campfire.—Large blooms flatter than other varieties; plants are strong and sturdy, brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and a yellow centre.

Chrysantha or Sunshine.—Double Chrysanthemum-flowered, clear buttercup yellow with incurved petals.

Jewel.—Deep orange, rounded in shape, semi-dwarf and free flowering, suitable for bedding.

Orange Shaggy.—Deep orange shading lighter in centre, with long narrow petals, beautifully frilled.

Radio.—Intense orange, with curled petals, stems of medium length.

Apricot Queen.—Bright apricot shade, deepening slightly towards centre. New, 1/- per packet.

Orange Sunshine.—A worthy companion to the popular "Chrysantha," with exceptionally long stems. 1/- packet.

New Art Shades Mixed.

CINERARIA

1/- and 1/6 per packet.

These decorative plants are ideal for pot culture—the flowers cover the plant with a sheet of bloom. They can also be grown as border plants in a suitable sheltered position. Their variety of rich glowing shades gives the garden a blaze of colour. Should be raised in pots, seed pans or boxes, and transplanted into small sized pots. As soon as the pots are well filled with roots, repot into larger pots. Plants are 18 inches to 24 inches high. Sow in autumn.

Young plants may be obtained in their right season in bundles containing six at 4d. per bundle.



CALENDULA—CAMPFIRE



CARNATION—MARGUERITE

CALLIOPSIS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals. Lasts a long time in bloom and is not particular as to soil. Sow in autumn and spring.

Tall Finest Mixed.

CANDYTUFT

3d. and 6d. per packet.

These pretty plants are well worth a place in the garden. They bloom in great profusion, and are useful for cutting. Sow in autumn and winter and thin to six inches.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered.—Improved. Immense spikes of pure white flowers.

White Rocket.—Magnificent spikes.

Empress.—Trusses of pure white.

Umbellata.—Finest mixed.

Umbellata Separate Colours.—Carmine, Lilac, Crimson, Purple, Rosy Lilac and Red. 6d. per packet.

CANNA

6d. per packet.

Crozy's New Hybrids.—Mixed colours. A very showy and effective garden plant, excellent for massing. Sow in autumn and spring.

CARNATIONS

Prices as shown.

Carnations are hardy perennials, and may be sown at almost any time of the year except in very hot weather. Autumn sowings will provide strong sturdy plants for spring and early summer blooming. The seed is best sown in seed pans or boxes.

Malmalson Mixed.—Enormous flowers, plants grow easily and produce a good percentage of double blooms. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Chabauds Giant Double Improved.—Hardy continuous bloomers, upright, strong growing. 6d. and 1/-.

Marguerite Double Mixed.—Very free flowering, producing blooms of all colours. 3d. and 6d.

Perpetual Flowering.—A distinct type from the above. Hand fertilised seed, which produces a good percentage of double flowers in a great variety of colours. 2/6 per packet.

Note.—We have well-rooted plants of named carnations, including all the favourite and popular show varieties ready from May at 1/3 each.

Write for Descriptive List.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

3d. and 6d. per packet.

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich. Easily raised from seed. Do best in cooler parts. Sow in autumn.

Annual Mixed.—An exceedingly fine strain, large flowers, grow 2 feet.

Calycanthemum.—Known as Cup and Saucer, have charming saucer-like outer petals, mixed. 6d. per packet.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower)

3d. and 6d. per packet.

One of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during the winter in profusion and is most useful for cutting. The plants should be put in 18 inches apart and can be transplanted. Height 18 inches to 2 feet. Sow in autumn and spring.

Cyanus Finest Mixed.—Produces flowers in various shades.

Moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Distinct from Cyanus, produces graceful, giant, fragrant flowers 3 to 4 inches across and in many colours. Grows about 2 feet high.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

6d. per packet.

Half hardy annuals producing large cockscomb-like heads. **Thompsoni** should have leading shoot pinched out to improve its growth. Sow in spring.

Thompsoni magnifica.—A feathered cockscomb of great beauty; bears crest of various colours from golden to dark crimson.

Christata.—Tall mixed.

Chinese Woolflower.—Crimson.

Plumosa.—Improved feathered type, mixed.

CLARKIA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Elegans Double Mixed.—A showy hardy annual easily grown, with lovely foliage and exquisitely coloured flowers; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn.

Elegans Double Separate Colours.—Orange, Rose, Soft Pink, Mauve, Brilliant Orange, Purple and Orange King. 6d. per packet.

COBEA SCANDENS

6d. per packet.

A useful ornamental climber; magnificent large bell-shaped flowers; rapid grower; fine foliage. Hardy perennial. Should be raised in pots or boxes and planted out in the autumn or early spring.

COLEUS

6d. per packet.

An extremely handsome plant with brightly coloured leaves, suitable for borders in sheltered position. Sow spring and summer.

Hybrids.—Finest mixed. Very hardy

Large-leaved.—Finest mixed. Saved from new varieties with very large and superbly variegated foliage. A rich and choice strain.

CLIANTHUS

6d. per packet.

Dampierii.—Sturt's Desert Pea Flowers. About 3 inches long, dark red with black centre; very beautiful and attractive. Sow July to November in sunny situation.

CONVOLVULUS

3d. per packet.

Major.—Morning Glory, Tall, mixed, a beautiful climber. Sow in spring.

COREOPSIS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Lanceolata.—Large flowered golden yellow.

Grandiflora Auriculata.—Golden yellow, with dark maroon-red disc.

COSMOS

Prices as shown.

A most popular class of hardy annuals, producing single flowers of great beauty, white, mauve, purple, etc., with fine foliage, most useful for table decoration. Sow in spring and autumn.

Mammoth Flowering.—Choicest Mixture, in various colours or separate colours. 6d. packet.

Klondyke.—Very floriferous, orange, distinct foliage. 6d. pkt.

Double Crown.—The flowers of this variety have a perfectly double centre, beautifully crested. Mixed colours. 1/- pkt.

CYCLAMEN

1/6 per packet.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous Greenhouse plants, produced from seed if sown in light soil in pots and placed in a warm sheltered corner of the bush-house. The plant keeps in bloom for a long time. Sow in autumn and spring.

Persicum Giganteum.—Immense flowers, mixed colours.

Papilio.—"Butterfly." Various colours, petals crested and twisted; very striking.

CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese Forget-me-not

6d. per packet.

Amabile Blue.—An attractive annual suitable for bedding; bears large sprays of rich blue flowers in summer; height 2 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur

6d. per packet.

A charming family of perennials with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers. Very effective in the border. Sow in autumn.

Belladonna.—Light blue.

Bodger's Hollyhock.—A selection of light shades suitable for florists. 1/6 per packet.

Blue Butterfly.—Dwarf plants; large blooms on wiry stems.

Gold Medal Hybrids.—Choice mixed; dark shades. 1/- packet.

Cliveden Beauty.—Improved Belladonna; light blue.

Kelway's Hybrids Mixed.

DIANTHUS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

A hardy and continuous blooming biennial, but will only last one flowering unless cut severely back before seeding. They thrive best if treated as an annual, and fresh seed sown every year. Sow autumn and spring.

Heddewegi Lasciniatus.—Finest mixed double dwarf; free flowering; lacinated petals.

Heddewegi Double.—Finest mixed; dwarf; compact; free-flowering.

Heddewegi Single.—Finest mixed.

Barbatus Sweet William.—Large trusses of beautifully-coloured flowers.

DIDISCUS

Blue Lace Flower. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Coeruleus.—A dainty annual with light blue flowers resembling Scabious in shape. Hardy and free-flowering. Sow in autumn and spring.

DIMORPHOTHECA

3d. per packet.

These showy annuals are largely used for massing and edgings. The daisy-like flowers are arrayed in dainty formation above the foliage. Height, 12 inches. Sow spring and autumn.

Aurantia Hybrids.—Mixed, white, yellow, salmon, rose, apricot, etc.

DIGITALIS

Foxglove. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Gloxiniiflora.—Finest mixed. A well-known hardy perennial bearing showy spikes of flowers about 3 feet high.

EVERLASTING PEA

6d. per packet.

This perennial is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, and is most useful for cutting. Colours various; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

Lathyrus Latifolius.—Mixed.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)

Sow seeds autumn and spring where required to grow. A beautiful annual.

Choice Mixture.—3d. and 6d. per packet.

Monarch Art Shades.—6d. per packet.

EUPHORBIA

6d. per packet.

Variegata (Snow on the Mountain).

Heterophylea (Fire on the Mountain).

FREESIA

6d. per packet.

Generally grown from bulbs, they are very hardy; easily raised from seed. Sow in early autumn.

Hybridum.—Finest mixed.

FUCHSIA

2/- per packet.

The seed has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during spring in pots in a frame or bush-house, and transplant the seedlings into small pots. Only a percentage of double flowers can be expected. Seed will not germinate in the open ground.

Hybrida, Single and Double.—Finest mixed.



GAILLARDIA—GRANDIFLORA

GAILLARDIA

6d. per packet.

Hardy annuals and perennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers, very attractive and showy. Sow autumn or spring.

Grandiflora.—Finest mixed, scarlet, copper, gold and red sorts.

Lorenziana.—Double, yellow and deep crimson.

Maxima Aurea.—Golden yellow with large red eye.

Picta.—Double Lorenziana, finest mixed, combining red, yellow, gold, bronze, etc.

GERBERA (African Daisy)

6d. and 1/- per packet.

Jamesoni Hybrida.—These distinct and beautiful hybrids embrace the most exquisite and delicate shades of yellow rose, cherry red, salmon, terra cotta to crimson, and white. Excellent for cutting, table decoration, or as pot plants.

GLOXINIA

1/- and 1/6 per packet.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory. Sow in spring.

Hybrida.—Finest mixed; all colours.

GODETIA

3d. per packet.

A pretty family of really beautiful, hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers even in a dry season, and cut flowers keep well in water. Sow during autumn; 12 inches.

Godetias.—All colours; finest mixed.

GOMPHRENA

Globe Amaranth. 3d. per packet.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets. It is of fine erect habit, a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in spring and early summer.

Globosa Fine.—Mixed.

GYSOPHILA

3d. per packet.

Free-flowering hardy plants, particularly suitable for decorative work. Sow in autumn.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba.—White.

Elegans Grandiflora Rosea.—Pink.

Elegans Grandiflora.—Finest mixed.

Repens Rosea.—Light Rose.

Repens White.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

3d. and 6d. per packet.

These well-known hardy annuals are of a majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. The small flowered varieties are most decorative and useful for cutting. One of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in spring and summer.

Dwarf Red.—Single; 5 feet.

Chrysanthemum Flowered.—Extra Dwarf; double; golden yellow; 3 feet.

Hybridum.—Double and semi-double; 5 feet.

Miniature.—Golden yellow, small flowers; 5 feet.

Large Russian.—Giant flowers; very showy.

Sutton's Red.—Annual.

HELICHRYSUM

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty; hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; four feet. Sow in autumn.

Monstrosum.—Double mixed varieties; very fine colours.

HELIOTROPIUM—Heliotrope

6d. per packet.

Choicest Mixed.—Best dark and light colours. Sow in autumn and spring.

HEUCHERA—Coral Bells

6d. and 1/- per packet.

Sanguinea.—A hardy perennial for cut-flower work. Bears spikes of beautiful coral red blooms.

LEPTOSYNE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Stillmani.—Golden yellow. A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. Very beautiful, and fine for cutting.

Golden Rosette.—New. 1/- per packet.

HOLLYHOCK

3d. and 6d. per packet.

This noble plant produces flower spikes six feet high, studded with splendid Camellia-like blooms, some three feet of their length. It is not difficult to grow from seed if sown in autumn and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

Chater's Prize Exhibition Strain.—Excellent blooms; all colours. 6d. packet.

Extra Choice.—Superb strain, all colours. Double. 3d. packet.

HUNNEMANNIA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

A charming perennial of erect growth. The flowers keep well when cut. One of the most beautiful dinner table decorative flowers grown. Sow in autumn.

Fumariaefolia.—Fine feathery foliage and buttercup yellow single flowers, cup shaped, with red stamens.

IPOMEA

Convolvulus. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba (Moon Flower).—Beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers. 6d. per packet.

Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Beautiful Convolvulus-like climbers, remarkable for their clear, rich colours.

Heavenly Blue or "Pride of Pekin."—The flowers, borne in clusters, are of that indescribable heavenly blue colour so rarely seen, and measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. 6d. packet.

Purpurea (Convolvulus major; Morning Glory).—Finest mixed.

IPOMOPSIS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Long spikes of flowers delicately spotted; graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennial. Sow during autumn and spring; 3 feet.

Elegans.—Mixed; brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light, rich soil.



LARKSPUR—STOCK-FLOWERED

JACOEBA

A rapidly growing annual; flowers double daisy-like; fleshy foliage, bushy habit; requires plenty of moisture; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn; 12 to 24 inches.

Double Mixed.—6d. and 1/- per packet.

KOCHIA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Childsii.—Burning Bush or Annual Cypress. Makes a nice summer hedge plant; the foliage turns red during autumn.

LARKSPUR

3d. and 6d. per packet.

A free-flowering annual, holding a foremost position among cut flowers, as they last so well when cut. Tall, double, Stock-flowered in separate colours as follows:—Azure blue, dark blue, purple, sky blue.

Los Angeles.—Brilliant pink.

La France.—Bright salmon pink.

Lustrous Carmine.—Deep Carmine Rose.

Rosamund.—Pure, deep rose self.

Good Mixed.—Comprising all colours.

LINARIA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Maroccanna Excelsior Hybrids.—Very pretty and graceful plants, resembling in appearance miniature antirrhinums. This choice mixture contains many bright colours, including blues, orange shades, purples, pinks, etc. They succeed best sown in the autumn in their permanent positions.

LOBELIA

6d. per packet.

An exceedingly beautiful, free-blooming hardy annual. Suitable for edgings, ribbon, or carpet bedding. Raise in seed boxes in autumn and transplant as soon as large enough to handle.

Crystal Palace.—Dark rich blue, dark foliage.

Gracilis.—A good mixture.

LUPINS

6d. per packet.

These favourite plants with their handsome spikes as flowers make the garden attractive and showy. Most suitable for general garden display, border work, and for cutting. Sow in autumn and for successional flowering right through to August.

Tall Annual Variety.—In mixed shades.

Pink Pearl.—Shell Pink shading to lighter pink at top. Strongly perfumed and branching habit.

Blue Pearl.—Similar to Pink Pearl, a delightful shade of blue with the same sweet perfume.

White Pearl.—A fine white selection from pink pearl shading to mauve, as the flowers age.

Hartwegii Giants, King Blue.—Rich, Oxford blue, enhanced by white stripe in standard of each flower. Has very beautiful foliage.

MATHIOLA

Evening Scented Stock. 6d. per packet.

Bicornis.—A handy annual growing to a height of 18 inches and producing fragrant pink and lilac flowers.

MATRICARIA

6d. per packet.

Double White.—A beautiful hardy annual, pretty for bouquet work.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

6d. per packet.

Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; half-hardy perennials. Sow in spring and summer.

Tricolour.—Crimson, white, and purple; suits sandy soil well.

MARIGOLD

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Very popular hardy annuals, both for garden display and cutting. Tall African Type; Sow in spring and early summer. This class grows from 2 to 3 feet high and is one of the brightest bedding plants.

Guinea Gold.—Brilliant orange, flushed with gold; semi-double and free-blooming. Has proved popular for both garden and table decoration.

Yellow Supreme.—Creamy lemon yellow, carnation-flowered, companion to Guinea Gold. Has honey-like fragrance, fine flowering and compact. One of the best for cutting.

Lemon Queen.—Lemon yellow, with extra quilled large blooms; splendid for cutting.

Crown of Gold.—New collarette. Clear golden orange. The top of flower looks like a Chrysanthemum with long uncurved disk petals and broad loose petals hang down all around. Sweet scented, with entirely odourless foliage. 1/- and 1/6.

Gigantea Sunset Giants.—Colours range from deep orange through shades of yellow and primrose. The largest marigold yet produced with sweet perfume; a profuse bloomer. 1/- and 1/6 per packet.

Sunlight.—Orange red flowers measuring 6 inches across; new. 1/6 per packet.

Moonlight.—A companion to "Sunlight" light yellow; new. 1/6 per packet.

African Tall Mixed.—Double; very showy, suitable for bedding; colours, orange and lemon shades.

FRENCH TYPE.

Sow in mid-summer and autumn for winter and spring blooms. Distinct from African type and greatly in demand for floral work.

Harmony.—Centres of flower tinted deeply in golden orange with outer petals reddish brown; a very striking colour combination. Plants 1 foot high. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

French Dwarf.—Double Monarch, compact large double flowers, with wide range of colour combinations—orange, bronze, yellow and mahogany. Mixed various colours, useful for borders; 12 inches high.

French Tall (Royal Scott).—Gold, striped maroon, double.

French Tall Mixed.—Yellow, brown striped.

MINA LOBATA

6d. per packet.

A pretty, half-hardy annual climber. Grows to a height of 20 feet and produces abundantly creamy white flowers, which change to bright orange when half blown, and are a vivid red when in bud. Sow in spring.



MARIGOLD—DWARF FRENCH HARMONY

MIGNONETTE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed. It is easily grown. Some of the varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow in autumn or spring.

Large Flowered.—Very fragrant; fine spikes.

Machet "King of Dwarfs."—Charming variety; robust growth, large spikes. 6d. per packet.

MYOSOTIS—Forget-Me-Not

6d. per packet.

This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely blue; very useful for bouquets.

Alpertris Grandiflora (Royal Blue).—Large flowers, very deep blue.

NASTURTIIUM

Prices as shown.

A particularly hardy family, extremely valuable for display purposes; will thrive in any soil. The Gleam varieties have been greatly improved and can be used for cutting.

Golden Gleam.—This very popular variety produces large double golden yellow flowers with a delightful fragrance, dwarf, semi-trailing habit; suitable for window-boxes and hanging baskets as well as garden display. 6d. pkt.

Scarlet Gleam.—Another favourite, brilliant orange scarlet, sweetly scented with large double and semi-double blooms. 6d. per packet.

Golden Globe.—Identical in colour with Golden Gleam, dwarf, compact, with semi-double sweet-scented flowers; splendid for edgings, rockery, window boxes and general garden purposes. 6d. per packet.

Gem Mixture.—A real dwarf and compact annual for border and edging use. Totally without runners. Sweet-scented, semi-double flowers, including shades of orange, yellow, scarlet, crimson, cerise, cream, maroon, and spotted. 6d. per packet.

Tall Mixed.—A selection of the best climbing varieties, 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Mixed.—Very free-flowering; splendid for borders and edgings; includes a nice range of colours. 3d and 6d.

Mahogany Gleam.—A new double mahogany. 9d. per packet.

Fire Gleam.—Bright scarlet, one hundred per cent. double. 9d. per packet.

Gleam Hybrids.—Choicest double mixed. 9d. per packet.



PANSY

NEMESIA

6d. per packet.

A pretty compact growing annual of great merit. Very useful for cutting and bedding. Splendid variety of colours. Sow autumn.

Strumosa Grandiflora.—The best of this class, various colours. Large flowering.

Nana Compacta Triumph.—Finest mixed, large flowers, vivid colours.

Blue Gem Improved.—Very free flowering. Distinct blue colour.

NIGELLA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

A pretty, hardy annual with graceful foliage. The flowers are nearly hidden in light, feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn and spring.

Damascena (Devil-in-the-bush).—Mixed white and blue.

Hispanica (Love-in-a-mist).—Blue.

PELARGONIUM

1/6 per packet.

Geranium.—Large flowered Regal, from named sorts. Must be raised in pots or a frame. Sow in autumn.

PENSTEMON

6d. per packet.

Gloxinoides Mixed.—A fine, hardy perennial; free flowering and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet shaped blooms. Sow autumn and spring.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

6d. per packet.

Among our summer-blooming annuals this plant takes a first place. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter and continue to bloom for several months. It possesses a great variety of colour, some flowers delicate, others brilliant and dazzling. Dwarf growing and very hardy. Sow autumn, spring and early summer.

Grandiflora.—Finest mixed; lovely large-flowered varieties with beautiful markings, the finest strain in cultivation.

Cuspidata.—Commonly known as Star Phlox. A distinct class with long-winged and fringed petals. Very attractive.

Gigantea Art Shades.—New. 1/- per packet.

PANSY

Prices as shown.

This universal favourite likes rich soil. Our mixture comprises all the finest strains obtainable. For exhibition purposes this mixture is unsurpassed. Flowers are of enormous size; colours incomparable. Excellent in every way. Sow in late summer and autumn.

Finest Mixture.—Composed of all the best separate colours; remarkably showy. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Trimandeu or Giant Pansy.—Very showy class of vigorous and compact growth; flowers of enormous size; finest strain. 6d. per packet.

Roggli New Giants.—A good class in the rarest and most effective colours. 1/- per packet.

Roggli Swiss Giant Berna.—A wonderful flower of rich dark blue. 1/6 and 1/- per packet.

Masterpiece Exhibition.—Petals curled and waved; selected from the finest plants. 1/- per packet.

Yule Tide.—Early giant flowering, market strain; new. 2/6 per packet.

Golden Orange or Apricot.—1/- per packet.

PETUNIA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Petunias suit our climate admirably and bloom in profusion during summer and autumn. Being tender perennials they should be sown in a frame in spring or autumn and planted out. Seed from the best double varieties will produce a percentage of single flowers.

Hybrida Single.—A good mixture of all varieties. 3d. per pkt.

Hybrida Inimitable.—Striped and blotched. 1/- per packet.

Hybrida Violacea.—Deep violet. 1/- per packet.

Double Fringed.—Double, with edges finely fringed; petals fluted and fringed. Showing up the colours beautifully; mixed colours. 2/6 per packet.

Martha Washington.—Blush Pink, deepening to dark throat ruffled flowers, dwarf, compact, free flowering. 1/6 pkt.

Rosy Morn.—Pink with white throat; a popular bedding variety; dwarf, compact, single. 6d. per packet.

Senator.—Gloxinia purple, with white throat. 1/- per packet.

Californian Giant.—Mixed, containing many beautiful shades of large-flowered varieties. 1/6 per packet.

POPPY

6d. per packet.

Favourite flowers, which have been greatly improved of late. They should be sown in the autumn in cool and moist situations.

Carnation Flowered.—Finest mixed; tall, double, with fringed petals.

Flanders Poppy.—Dwarf orange scarlet, black cross.

Ranunculus Flowered.—Pompadour double mixed; magnificent range of colours.

Oriental Poppy.—Mixed colours.

Shirley Poppy.—Mixed colours.

ICELAND POPPIES

Re-selected and Improved Strains.

Sunbeam Strain.—A quite distinct strain of Iceland Poppies, giving larger blossoms on extra long stems. 6d. pk.

Coonara Pinks.—Re-selected and improved strain is a combination of pink and salmon shades. 6d per packet.

Gartref Strain.—Famous for soft shades, pastel colours and picotee markings. 6d and 1/- per packet.

Single Strain.—Yellow and finest mixed, white and yellow. 6d.

Fakenham Hybrids.—A fine strain with large blooms and extra long stems. 1/- per packet.

The Emperor.—New, the finest orange shade yet produced, very large flowers, petals fluted, deep tangerine orange, strong wiry stems, 12 inches long, very free bloomer, 1/-.

The Empress.—New. A remarkable new giant-flowered poppy, lovely shades of salmon, rose and pink; large, well-formed flowers with broad, deeply-fluted and wrinkled petals. Distinct from all other strains. 1/- per packet.

Aurantiacum.—Orange red. 1/- per packet.

PORTULACA

6d. per packet.

A very suitable hardy annual for our climate and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation. Dwarf, trailing habit, suitable for vases or rock work; colours very vivid. Sow spring and summer.

Grandiflora Double Mixed. **Grandiflora Single Mixed.**



PETUNIA—MARTHA WASHINGTON

PRIMULA

1/- per packet.

An extremely handsome and free-flowering plant of easy culture, suitable for pot culture, bedding or bordering. Seed should be sown in pots in autumn and repotted as soon as they are fit.

Primula Malacoides.—Pink flowered.

Sinensis Fimbriata.—Splendid colours. Beautiful tender perennial.

Obconica Grandiflora.—Fine range of colours; mixed.

PHLOX—Perennial

6d. and 1/- per packet.

This is quite distinct from the annual or Phlox Drummondii section. Produces spikes of flowers usually 2 feet in height. Is hard to raise from seed and does not usually flower the first season. Decussata, various colours.

ROCK PLANTS

6d. per packet.

A mixture of all varieties. These are perennials, and quite a little surprise and excitement awaits the grower.

RANUNCULUS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Asiaticus Superbissima.—Produces flowers of a great variety of colour the first season from sowing. Seed should be sown in early autumn. Roots or Tubers of Ranunculus may be obtained in March.

RHODANTHE—Everlasting Flower

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Maculata Mixed.—One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings, particularly beautiful for bouquets; should be in every garden. Half hardy annual; 12 inches. Sow in autumn and spring.

SALVIA

6d. per packet.

Most striking garden plants, easily grown and very hardy; in suitable situations will bloom all the year round. Highly recommended. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

Splendens Grandiflora.—Scarlet; very showy and attractive. **Patens.**—Intense bright blue. 1/- per packet.

Bonfire.—Dwarf and bushy, covered with erect spikes of scarlet flowers. A beautiful dwarf scarlet.

Pratincola.—Dark blue.

Farinacea.—Pale Blue, a perennial.

SALPIGLOSSIS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled blossoms; very desirable; magnificent range of colours. Like a rich, light soil. Sow in the autumn and spring; 18 inches.

Variabilis (Grandiflora).—Fine mixed.

Variabilis Grandiflora Superbissima "Emperor."—A superior strain to all others; splendid colours. Finest mixed, 6d. per packet.

SCABIOSA—Morning Bride

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.—Red, white, lilac, and purple; will grow anywhere. Very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring; 18 inches.

Columnaria.—Hardy, low growing, large flowers on heavy stems. In lavender and pink.

Large-flowered Mixed.—Tall growing, all colours.

SCHIZANTHUS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Hardy annuals; require a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture; handsome foliage, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring; 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

Wistoniensis Grandiflora.—Very beautiful; suitable for bunching.

SWEET PEAS

6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 per packet.

In a sub-tropical climate like that of Southern Queensland, it is essential to have locally grown seed in order to get the best results. The Sweet Pea seed that we offer has been specially grown for us by the leading sweet pea specialists of the State, and has the distinct advantage of being acclimatised. We have no hesitation in saying that there is no finer Sweet Pea seed grown in the world than the seed we offer.

Full directions for cultivation and list describing our special varieties available in January.

STATICE—Sea Lavender

3d. and 6d. per packet.

The different varieties of these handsome everlasting flowers are being grown very largely in England for florists' use. They are extremely decorative, and will last a very long time when cut and dried. As border plants they are also very handsome. Sow in autumn or spring.

Bonduelli (Annual).—Bright yellow flowers; 18 inches.

Sinuata (Annual).—Large clusters of long branching stems; mixed colours of lavender, rose, yellow, white and blue.

Caspia (Perennial).—Graceful Pyramid habit; lavender blue.

Perezii (Perennial).—Large deep blue flowers, broad green foliage; 3 feet.

Latifolia.—Blue; a perennial, special for florists.



SCHIZANTHUS

STEPHANOTIS

6d. per packet.

Floribunda (Elvaston Variety).—A very beautiful creeper, producing waxy white flowers; sweetly scented.

STOCKS

Prices as shown.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our State if the season is favourable, if they are grown in good rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders; like manure and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten Weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches.

Giant Perfection.—Beautiful double spikes; one of the best strains. 6d. per packet.

Brompton, Mixed.—Large flowers; numerous spikes, 70 per cent. double; finest medium. 1/- per packet.

Ten Weeks.—Choice double. 3d. per packet.

Giant Nice Variety.—Finest Mixed. Also in the following separate colours:—Abundance, rosy pink; Aurora, cream tinted rosy pink; Beauty of Nice, deep flesh; Cote d'Azur, lilac blue; Lloyd George, blood red; Queen Alexandra, rosy lilac; Parma Violet, silvery lilac; Mont Blanc, pure white; Salmon King, deep rose and salmon. 6d. per packet.

Winter Giant of Nice.—Extra early-flowered; mixed. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Virginian.—Choicest Mixture. 6d. per packet.

Early Giant Imperial.—Mixed, high percentage of double blooms. 1/- per packet.

THALICTRUM

6d. per packet.

Dipterocarpum (Lavender Shower Bush).—A herbaceous perennial, with foliage resembling maiden hair fern; bears long stems (3 feet) of delicate lavender-coloured flowers with yellow anthers over a long period. Excellent for garden or cutting. Sow Autumn and Spring.

TITHONIA

6d. per packet.

Speciosa.—Mexican Sunflower; stately plants, dark green foliage, gorgeous, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, which resemble single dahlias. Charming for cutting. Sow Spring and Summer.

TROPAEOLUM

6d. per packet.

Canariensis (Canary Creeper).—Foliage delicate; flowers golden.

VERBENA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy and of magnificent colours. Not particular to soil or situation; blooms in profusion. Sow in autumn and spring.

Hybrida.—Fine mixed.

Mammoth Hybrid.—Mixed; extra large flowers.

Mammoth Lucifer.—A brilliant scarlet self.

VENIDIUM

1/- per packet.

Fastuosum.—Large, brilliant orange flowers, 3 inches across, with a black-purple zone at the base of the ray petals and a darker centre.

Fastuosum Hybrids.—These comprise many delicate shades, and are a distinct improvement on the orange-coloured Fastuosum.

VIOLET

6d. per packet.

Odorota (Sweet Violet).—The old, well-known fragrant variety; very hardy and blooms abundantly; hardy perennial. 6 inches.

White Czar.—Large flowers.

Odorota (The Czar).—Dark blue.

VIOLA

6d. per packet.

Similar to the Bedding Pansy, but smaller blooms; planted 4 to 6 inches apart they make an unbroken carpet of bloom during the flowering season.

Cornuta.—A splendid mixture.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

6d. per packet.

Very dwarf, free-blooming hardy annual; effective for edgings. Sow seed in early spring.

Finest Mixed.—In good rich colours.

VISCARIA

6d. per packet.

Hybrida.—An extremely hardy border plant which resembles Phlox Drummondii in habit. Sow during spring and autumn.



ZINNIA

WALLFLOWER

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Favourite English flowers which are hardy biennials. Sow autumn or spring.

Choicest Mixed.—Single flowers, sweetly scented; colours from blood red to pale yellow.

ZINNIAS

Prices as shown.

The brilliant colours and the long flowering period of the modern types of Zinnia have made this one of the most popular plants for our gardens. Successive sowing may be made from early spring until early autumn.

Californian Giants.—Immense double flowers, 5 to 6 inches across, of a distinctive shape; very graceful. The overlapping petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia-flowered type, and the flowers themselves are more flattened, being only about 1 inch in depth. The vigorous well-branching plants grow about 3 feet tall and produce many long, strong flower stems. Ideal for cutting and attractive in beds and borders.

Mixed colours Only.—Including rose, cerise, yellow, red, lavender, pink, orange, white, salmon, scarlet and violet. 6d. per packet.

Giant Double Dahlia-Flowered.—The most popular type; flower resembles double dahlias and are the best strain for exhibition. 6d. per packet or 6 for 2/6.

Canary Bird.—Primrose yellow.

Crimson Monarch.—Bright Crimson Scarlet.

Dream.—Deep lavender, turning to purple.

Exquisite.—Light rose with darker rose centre.

Golden Dawn.—Golden yellow; almost an orange shade.

Illumination.—Deep Tyrian-rose

Lemon Beauty.—Pastel golden yellow.

Luminosa.—Bright deep pink, with light salmon suffusion.

Meteor.—Rich deep red.

Old Gold.—Deep and lighter shades of Old Gold.

Old Rose.—Soft pleasing old rose, changing to rosy buff.

Oriole.—Glistening orange and gold bicolour.

Polar Bear.—The best white.

Purple Prince.—Deep purple.

Scarlet Flame.—Dazzling bright scarlet, blended with orange.

Tango.—Golden orange with reddish orange centre.

Choice Mixed.—All colours.

Lilliput (Pom pom or Baby).—Charming for edgings and dainty for indoor decorations. Plants 12 to 18 inches high. All double. In mixture or separate colours, as follows:—Crimson Gem, Golden Gem, Scarlet Gem, Rosebud, Rose Pink, Peach Blossom, Salmon Rose. 6d. per packet, or 6 for 2/6.

Fantasy Mixed.—Well-rounded, medium-sized flowers, composed of a mass of twisted, tubular petals, which give them the appearance of a shaggy chrysanthemum. 6d.

Scabiosa Flowered, Choicest Mixed.—Differs from all other types in the formation of the flowers, which are medium-sized; composed of a row of broad ray or outer petals, surrounding a cushion-like mound of quill-like petals similar in form to the flower of the annual Scabiosa. 6d. per packet.

The Vegetable Garden

We spare no pains to select the most reliable Seeds in this Section. Special prices for larger quantities for market gardeners and large growers on pages 20 and 21.

ARTICHOKE

Jerusalem Artichoke.—Tuberous variety, produced in the same manner as potatoes. We recommend to plant in rows—18 inches apart in the rows, and two to three feet between the rows. Price on application.

ARTICHOKE, GLOBE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in beds of light soil in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring, in rows four to six feet apart and about four feet in the rows.

Globe.—Large green; large purple.

ASPARAGUS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in August and September in rich soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and when large enough thin out to 9 inches.

Conover's Colossal.—Enormous size, excellent quality; the best for all purposes.

BEEF

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in rows 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out to four inches in row; plant seed about half inch deep as early as ground can be worked. For late crop plant up to end of July. Beets like a deep, rich, sandy loam.

Eclipse.—A very early variety; dark red, perfectly round; excellent for domestic use. Close grained and fine quality.

Egyptian Turnip Rooted.—This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood red flesh.

Crimson Globe.—Skin smooth and form regular. The flesh is a deep, purplish crimson, sweet and tender; tip-top; worth a trial.

Silver Spinach or Seakale Beet (Poiree Bette Fr.).—This is grown for the leaves, which make an excellent dish cooked like Spinach, or the midribs of the leaves are boiled and served with melted butter. Splendid summer vegetable. (Note.—When gathering the leaves, they should be pulled, not cut.)

Obelisk.—An intermediate or half-long variety of fine quality; flesh deep crimson.

Derwent Globe.—An improved Crimson Globe, the finest strain of Crimson Globe, an outstanding variety.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Same as Cabbage.

Hercules.—Superior to all others; excellent. 6d. per packet.

BROCCOLI

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow for the main crop in January, February, and March; plant out as soon as the plants are strong enough. They like a stiff soil best.

Adam's Early White.

BORECOLE

Kale or Borecole.—Tall green curled Scotch; dwarf green curled Scotch; and several other varieties. 1/- oz.



FRENCH BEANS

FRENCH BEANS

6d. per packet.

Beans, Dwarf, French, Canadian Wonder.—Without doubt the French Bean is one of the leading garden vegetables, extensively cultivated almost everywhere. As a green vegetable for summer use in our dry and trying climate, it cannot be surpassed. Sow as soon as frosts are over, in drills about two inches deep and two or three inches apart, the drills two feet apart; earth up as required. Continue sowing for succession throughout the summer. A sixpenny packet will sow fifty feet.

Feltham Prolific (Dwarf French).—A very early variety, coming into bearing remarkably quickly. It is one of the heaviest croppers yet introduced, and produces an enormous crop of rich green fleshy pods which keep their colour well. Plant is of dwarf habit, with dark green foliage and is small (flavour excellent). 6d. per packet.

Stringless Green Pod.—Extra early, quite stringless, very prolific, fine quality. 6d. packet.

Brown Beauty.—An extremely heavy yielder with long shapely pods. An early cropper and of splendid flavour.

BUTTER BEANS

6d. per packet; 2/- pint.

Butter Beans.—The pods are stringless and can be cooked whole; distinct flavour of a buttery taste. 6d. per packet. Special prices for bushel lots.

Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Strong, upright bush growth, 15 inches in height; very prolific. Pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length and 1½ inches broad. A rich golden yellow; brittle and entirely stringless; fine flavour.

Dwarf Startler Wax.—For general purposes this is without exception the most productive Butter Bean grown. It is extremely hardy, tender and brittle. Price, 6d. packet.

LIMA BEANS

6d. per packet; 2/- pint.

Lima Beans.—Sow from end of October until January, the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf 18 inches apart; the tall require sticks about five feet high.

The Lima Bean is one of the most productive and delicious Beans in cultivation, and quite distinct from any other. They require no special culture or attention; will begin bearing about Christmas and continue to produce pods right on until frost comes, although the season may have been very dry. The beans are shelled when half or fully grown; cooked and served with butter. Price, 6d. per packet.

King of the Garden (Tall).—Pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance. Special prices for bushel lots.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—"Quarter Century" strain. A superb Bean of extra good quality, extremely early and productive. Beans large, of a pure white appearance. As dry or shell Beans they are excellent. 6d. per packet.

BEANS—Climbing or Running

Beans, Climbing or Running.—The soil for the tall French or Runners should be deep and highly manured. Sow in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise, sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant. Sow from September to December.

Scarlet Runner.—Both ornamental and useful; heavy cropper in damp situation. 6d. per packet.

Epicure.—Everbearing stringless, stands hot climate. Pods are fleshy and stringless and grow in clusters. Tender and good flavoured. A heavy cropper and will climb over any support. 6d. per packet.

Snake or Yard Long.—Produces narrow, stringless pods, about two to three feet long; an immense cropper. 6d. per packet.

Kentucky Wonder.—A very prolific, stringless podded Bean; good flavour; grows six feet. Equal to Epicure. 6d. per packet.

Tongan (Black Seeded).—Called "Poor Man's Bean." A splendid type of Bean for slicing and boiling in the same manner as ordinary French Beans; perennial. Packets only; 6d. each.

BROAD BEANS

6d. per packet.

Broad Beans.—This useful vegetable should be sown in the autumn in good strong soil; also in June, July and August. Sow nine inches apart in the drills, and three to four feet between the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. A quart will sow a row of 75 yards.

"Petersen's" Giant Long Pod.—Producing enormous pods; thirteen to fifteen inches long; an abundant bearer, and of excellent flavour.

CAPE GOOSEBERRIES

A most useful fruit, suitable for preserves or jam. Cape Gooseberries grow best on a scrub soil, and require very little or no cultivation when once established. Seed 6d. per packet.



CAULIFLOWER—PHENOMENAL

CAULIFLOWER

Price, from 2/- to 5/- per oz., according to variety.
6d. and 1/- per packet.

The success with Cauliflower depends largely on the class of soil they are planted in. Generally speaking, they do best on land that possesses a fair quantity of lime. Although in some instances certain varieties do well on a sandy loam, it is recommended to give the ground a thorough dressing of lime before planting.

Phenomenal Early.—A very fine early variety, maturing in about four months. The foliage is pointed, rather curled and open. The heads are of good size, close grained, and of splendid colour. We have received numerous reports about the good qualities of Phenomenal Early, and this variety and Phenomenal Main Crop are rapidly becoming the two biggest sellers in our list. 5/- oz.

Phenomenal Main Crop.—A magnificent main crop Cauliflower; when well grown matures in about six months, producing very large white heads. 5/- oz.

Extra Early Dwarf Snowball.—It is extremely early. Very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, and produces large snow-white heads. Highly recommended. 1/- pkt.

Early Eclipse.—An excellent late variety; sure header. The best for all parts of the State.

Early London.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button; for private gardens, one of the best; a very old favourite.

Midsummer Beauty.—Large snow-white solid heads of finest texture. The leaves cover the head almost fully. 5/- oz.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Main crop, heading in about six months from sowing. Very hardy and an old standard variety.

Extra Early Six Weeks.—Very early, dwarf, compact, small but fine quality if cut young. 5/- oz.

All the Year Round.—Large pure white heads of fine grain; hardy, quick-growing and compact. Will keep for a long time.

Early Primus.—Produces large solid heads of fine quality, very white, solid and compact.

Sutton's Early Queen.—Extra choice, solid hearts of finest texture.

CRESS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—**Curled Cress:** Sow thickly every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard Seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. Can be grown in any rich soil in shaded beds or boxes; must have plenty of moisture.

Extra Triple Curled.—Often grown with Mustard, making excellent salad.

Water Cress.—Sow in moist land or on a creek bank. 6d. pkt.

CHOCOS

Supplied from March till June. White and Green, 3d. each. Procurable in spring and summer in pots, well established, 9d. each.

CARROT

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep rich, light loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping, but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and 13 inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from 18 inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirring with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of Radish or Turnips to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distance up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from February till August. Four pounds required to sow an acre.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour; tip-top, excellent.

Early Short Horn.—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender.

Chantenay.—In America this is one of the three most popular varieties, and in Australia the demand seems to be growing. This variety is best described as a half-long, thick, and very stump rooted with a rat tail. The colour is a bright orange and scarlet.

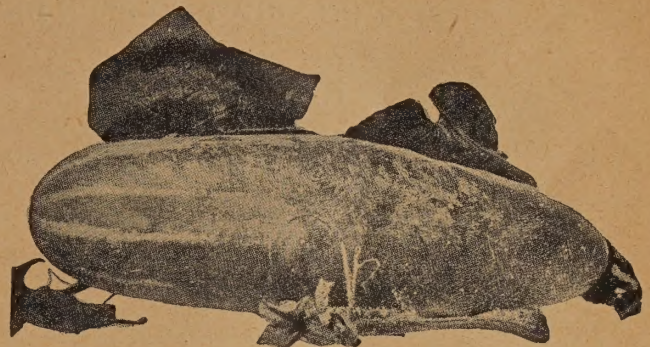
Manchester Table.—A splendid early variety for growing in warm climates; in size between Early Short Horn and Intermediate. Stump rooted, good flavour, excellent for table use.

Nantes Extra Early.—Half-long, early, cylindrical, stump rooted, short foliage, little core, beautiful quality.

Oxheart.—Late mid season, roundish form, small tops, tender, sweet and fine grained. Full grown Carrots measure 5 to 6 inches long and 3 to 3½ inches across.



CARROT—INTERMEDIATE



CUCUMBER—WHITE SPINE

CUCUMBERS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowing in September and October, but in the colder districts six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine cucumbers. Three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about six feet apart. The ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out when the plants are in flower to cause the fruit to set.

Rollinson's Telegraph.—Producing fruit averaging about 18 inches long, of a lovely green colour, smooth and symmetrical in shape, 4 seeds for 3d.

Choice Long Green Chinese (remaining green).—Excellent variety; fruit 15 inches long; splendid for market, remaining green at all stages.

Extra Long White Spine.—The smooth, handsomely coloured fruits measure eight to ten inches long, and are very regular in size and form; of excellent quality. 6d. packet.

African Cucumber (Horned).—Very prolific. When fully ripe, the skin turns brilliant orange and the inside is juicy like a passion fruit; with sugar it has a most delicious flavour. Thrives in hot climates. 6d. per packet.

Crystal Apple.—Even size, white skin, crisp, delicious flesh; heavy cropper and keeps well.

Black Diamond.—Grows well almost anywhere, has beautiful thick fruits with rich deep green skin. Flesh is pure white, refreshing and tasty and of finest quality.

Fordhook Famous.—The largest of the white spine kind. Dark green skin with a crisp white flesh, grows up to 14 inches long and 3½ inches in diameter.

National Pickling.—Early, can be used when quite small; rich dark green, straight fruits.

Davis Perfection.—A very long white spine variety, averaging 11 to 12 inches; skin dark green and smooth. Will stand forcing.

Earliest of All White.—An early ripening cucumber, long and broad.

Gherkin West India.—The true Gherkin producing large crop of small fruits 2 to 3 inches in length and about 1½ inches thick. Skin is bright green.

Green Gherkin.—Very small fruit; used for pickling.

Apple-shaped.—Round in shape; fine, white, tender flesh.

Early Fortune.—A particularly fine Cucumber of the White Spine type, differing from the ordinary strain of White Spine in that it is slightly longer, rather more tapering, and the colour is a rich dark green which lasts well. This variety is very productive.

CELERY—White Varieties

6d. per packet.

White Plume.—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves, and hearts are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

White Solid.—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk; fine flavour, fleshy and very tender; self-blanching variety.

THE CABBAGE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Is without doubt the most popular vegetable of to-day, for in every small garden a few rows of Cabbage are sure to be found.

One reason for this, perhaps, is that the seed germinates so readily and the plants are so easily transplanted.

Cabbages will do best planted during the winter months, as they are not so badly affected with vermin as when planted during the summer months. They grow best in a stiff black or clayey soil, well worked and richly manured.

The varieties we offer are many, but our recommendations for home culture are: Sugar Loaf, St. John's Day, Burpee's Allhead, and Jersey Wakefield.

Savoy (Dutch).—Quality and flavour of this crumpled leaf Cabbage are very superior, especially if allowed to be touched by frost; it is sweet, delicate, and most delicious.

Succession, Henderson's.—We recommend it as a perfect Cabbage in every respect, not only being of the largest size, but of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. It is probably the safest variety for an amateur to plant, as it does well at all seasons, and one is almost sure of getting a crop, no matter when it is planted. Our stocks of Cabbage of all varieties have for years been the acknowledged standard of excellence in this country, and when we state that we consider Succession to be the most valuable that we have ever introduced, our opinion of its great merit will be apparent to all. Price, American grown seed, 5/- per ounce.

All Seasons.—Large and firm, suitable for any season. The large flat heads measure 10 to 11 inches across and 7 inches deep, weighing 9 to 10 lbs. each.

Copenhagen Market.—A fine early round-headed cabbage, with solid compact heart of excellent quality.

Giant of Auvergne.—This short-stemmed variety is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often twenty inches in diameter and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs.; highly recommended.

Christmas Drumhead.—A very superior table Cabbage; at the same time it can be used for field purposes.

Fotlier's Brunswick.—This is one of the finest market varieties, producing large, solid heads.

Improved Sugarloaf.—Most popular variety, especially adapted for home use; very early and of fine flavour.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—This variety, though small, is a great favourite; it is tender, sweet, and matures in eight or ten weeks.

Burpee's Surehead.—The heads are very large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and fine in texture. Under ordinary cultivation they weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. each.

Improved St. John's Day, Late.—One of the finest summer Cabbages; will heart during the hottest months, and produce large solid heads. It can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in summer. It turns in quickly and is all heart; leaves are dark green; short-stemmed. 6d. per packet.

Early Dwarf, Flat Dutch.—Heads large, solid, broad, and flat on top. An excellent winter variety.

Drumhead.—Magnificent large cabbage, hardy and immense size. 6d. per packet.

Burpee's Champion Early All-Head.—This fine variety is very short-stemmed; a compact grower, having few spreading leaves. The heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow.

Chinese Cabbage (Wong Bok).—1/- per ounce.

Chinese Cabbage (Pe-tsai).—A loose-leaved variety. The leaves make an excellent vegetable boiled like spinach. 1/- per ounce.

RED CABBAGE

1/- per ounce. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Dark Red Solid Dutch.—A popular hard-headed sort for pickling. Keeps well.

Red Cabbage (Danish Round Head).—A very superior variety; heads round and compact; colour intense red. The outer leaves are medium in size and covered with a silvery sheen. Keeps very well through the winter, and is highly recommended. 1/- per ounce.



CABBAGE—SUREHEAD

CAPSICUM or PEPPER

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in a small bed in a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant in rich soil, in rows about two feet apart, and at least 18 inches in the row. The Sweet Spanish will require six inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for sauce; the larger ones for stews and pickles. The best months for sowing are September and October.

Long Red Cayenne.—Fruit brilliant colour, red, conical; from three to four inches in length; very productive.

Bird's Eye or Creole.—Extremely hot; smallest red.

Ruby King.—Everyone who grows Peppers should try Ruby King. They often attain a very large size. When ripe, they are of beautiful, bright, ruby red colour, and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste.

Large Bell, Sweet Spanish or Bull Nose.—An early variety of mild flavour; fruit large, slightly tapering and generally terminating in four obtuse, cone-like points.

Elephant's Trunk.—Very fleshy, scarlet fruits, ten to twelve inches long and three to four inches broad; of very mild flavour. Resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant.

Burpee's New "Chinese Giant."—Double the size of Ruby King, this is the largest and finest mild Red Pepper. Immensely productive. 6d. per packet.

CELERIAC—Turnip-Rooted Celery

6d. per packet.

The bulbs are trimmed, washed, and cooked in the same manner as Beet, and form a most delicious dish.

Culture.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. Sow as to furnish plants for putting out for several months; a later sowing, say, in December or January, may be made. In this case sow the seed in shallow boxes and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed and plant along the centre of the trench about nine inches apart. Keep plants going with water when young, if necessary, and use liquid manure; with this treatment Celery stalks will be well blanched and tender.

EGG PLANT

6d. per packet.

A very useful vegetable when served up nicely; well worth a trial.

Culture.—Sow in September and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Black Beauty.—Large, brilliant, shiny black rind; early.

Improved New York Purple.

ENDIVE

1/- per oz. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

Culture.—Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit in rows two feet apart and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the heart to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

GREEN CURLED and MOSS CURLED.

ESCHALLOTS

Used like Spring Onions, as a salad, and sometimes for flavouring; the cloves should be divided and planted separately.

GARLIC

This bulb is commonly used for flavouring soups, stews, etc. It is also very useful for medicinal purposes. 1/- per lb.

HORSE RADISH

Roots, 1/- and 1/6 each, according to size.

HERB SEEDS

6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow seed in autumn and spring, and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some places where attention and water can be given and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

CHIVES	MARJORAM	ROSEMARY
LAVENDER	(Sweet)	THYME
	SAGE	

KALE (Scotch) or Curley

1/- per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in seed beds from January to June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked, rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and 12 to 18 inches in the rows.

Dwarf Green Curled.—An excellent winter vegetable; highly esteemed for winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frost.

KOHL RABI—or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in beds as Cabbage, from January to September, and plant out in rich deep soil in rows 18 inches apart and a foot in the rows. Cut when the bulb is from three to four inches in diameter.

Large Green.—A green variety; very delicious vegetable if cooked when young.

Large Purple.—Similar to the green, except in colour.



LETTUCE—NEW YORK

LETTUCE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in a bed in March, April, May, or June, also in summer months, and when three to four inches high, plant out in good rich soil, which has been trenched and well manured, in rows a foot apart. The Cos varieties should be tied up with some soft material about a fortnight before cutting; keep the soil well stirred between the rows.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Iceberg.—A splendid variety, producing hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended.

Mignonette.—A quick-heading variety; superior flavour.

New York.—A splendid summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended.

Wheeler's Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf and compact; white and crisp; stands well.

Hanson.—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender.

Neapolitan.—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid; leaves beautifully curled and tender.

Drumhead or Malta.—Heads very large, crisp and tender;; one of the best for general use.

All-Year-Round.—An excellent kind of the butterhead type, light green, hearts well folded and beautifully blanched, a splendid sure-heading variety unequalled for successional sowings.

Imperial.—Very compact and solid hearts, medium green. Withstands frosts as well as warm weather.

COS VARIETIES.

Especially adapted for cold climates.

Paris White Cos.—Very large self-folding, solid white heart, forces well, favourite market garden variety.

Webb's Wonderful.—Large globular sort; leaves broad, of thick texture, crumpled; stands hot weather well.

LEEK

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June, at the latest, and plant out in rows 18 inches apart and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek is desired. When the plants are six inches high, they are fit for planting out.

A very desirable vegetable, especially adapted for flavouring; delicious as a vegetable if cooked like Onions.

The Lyon.—A splendid strain; produces Leeks of extra fine quality; excellent flavour. The best for all purposes.

London Flag.—A favourite with growers for market.

MARROW, VEGETABLE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Treat similar to Squash, allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines as soon as they begin to show bloom.

Early White Runner.—This is a popular variety, and has gained very great favour in this country, now being largely grown; an abundant and certain bearer, resisting the very dry weather better, perhaps, than most of the other varieties. If carefully cultivated and pegged down to encourage fresh roots, a succession of crops may be obtained.

Early Long Green Runner.—Similar to the above, with the exception that the skin is green.

Long White Bush.—Excellent quality, prolific sort and very early, requiring less space as the plants do not run; plants should stand three feet apart each way.

Long Green Bush.—Very distinct; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. Culture similar to Long White Bush.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY

MELONS, WATER

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Cultivation.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out. The seed should be sown in spaces about eight feet apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have three leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Cole's Early.—This variety is one of the earliest in cultivation and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in this respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of a delicious flavour.

Cuban Queen.—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

Fordhook Early.—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight. The flesh is bright red and very sweet. Highly recommended.

Halbert's Honey.—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five Melons growing in a heap together. It is quite early.

Ice Cream.—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late; white seeded. Shape, oblong. Good market variety.

Kolb Gem.—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet and of luscious flavour.

Kleckley Sweets.—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is very solid. A favourite for home garden.

Sugar Stick.—The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30 lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick owing to the black seeds being packed close to the rind.

The McIvor Sugar Melon.—A productive variety of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is a soft, pale pink—crisp, and free from any stringiness.

Sweetheart.—Fine, vigorous and productive; flesh bright red, solid and very tender, melting and sweet; skin mottled and dark green; one of the best.

Tom Watson.—A fine, large, dark green Melon with bright pink, sweet flesh. Excellent carrying variety and one of the best for market.

Sunnybrook.—A most remarkable new Water Melon of excellent size. Most delicious eating Melon, with rich, sweet flavour and fine-grained flesh; beautiful deep red colour. The Melon is oblong and uniform in both size and shape.

Mixed Water Melons.—To suit customers who grow for domestic use only, we offer a mixed packet of the best dozen varieties.

MUSTARD

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Finest White. Used as a salad with Cress. Sow a week later than Cress.

MELONS, ROCK

1/- oz.; 3d. and 6d. per packet.

ROCK OR MUSK MELON.

Cultivation.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August; well hardened off and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough. The plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. These seeds should be sown in spaces from five to six feet apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Large Hackensack.—Delicious, thickly-netted green skin, and green flesh, deeply ribbed and flattened; excellent for market.

Rocky Ford.—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is of light green in colour, melting and luscious in flavour; an early market variety.

Long Island Beauty.—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown.

Banana.—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruit having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavour.

Burpee's Champion Market.—A splendid variety of Netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large. They are regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, with well-netted ribs; thick, light green flesh, with very thin rind and true Netted Gem flavour.

Burpee's New Fordhook.—Said to be the finest Melon yet introduced. The flesh is very thick, of an attractive deep salmon colour; flavour surpassing sweet to the rind. Practically the best for all purposes; especially adaptable for market.

Hales' Best.—Oval fruits with delicious, sweet, bright salmon-orange flesh which is firm and fine grained. Develops to luscious sweetness in 85 days after planting.

Honeydew.—Flesh light green, skin smooth and white, creamy yellow when ripe. Suitable for warm climate.

Honey Rock.—Has grey-green skin with heavy cross netting. The deeply coloured salmon flesh is deliciously sweet. Fruits are almost round and very heavy.

Burpee's Spicy.—Large heavy fruits 8 to 10 inches long and 6 to 7 inches thick. Flesh is rich salmon, entirely stringless and of an exceptionally fine flavour, with a delightful rich aroma.

Cantaloupe.—Fine large fruit, yellow flesh; good market variety.

PRESERVING MELONS.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Pie or Common.—For jam and preserves; green seed.

Citron.—Round and handsome; excellent for jams and preserves; red seed.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushroom growing is becoming popular and profitable. Full instructions with all orders. Full size 1lb. Bricks, 3/-; Half Bricks, 1/6.

ONIONS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in March and June for main crop, in very shallow drills a foot apart, in finely worked soil. The seed should be lightly covered. Plant out in ground that has been deeply dug, finely worked, and well manured with rotten manure, in rows a foot apart and six inches from plant to plant. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows, and free from weeds.

White Globe.—A large, globe-shaped Onion. A popular market variety, an enormous yielder, and good keeper. Its clear white skin and uniform shape demand highest market prices.

White Pickling Onion, "Champion."—Small; mild flavour; very early; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Sow thickly.

James Keeping.—One of the best; keep well; brown skin; resembles Brown Globe.

Brown Spanish.—The best variety in cultivation for general purposes.

White Spanish.—Very mild flavour; large, good shape.

Brown Spanish.—Hunter River grown. A very early type; best market variety. Price on application.

Bartletta Early.—One of the earliest silver skinned sort; flat top, conical bottom, useful for pickling.

PUMPKIN

FOR TABLE USE.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Crown.—Choice stock, medium size, thick flesh, fine quality; good keeper and dry.

Ironbark, True.—Large, but of fine quality; thick flesh, good flavour; excellent keeper.

Gramma.—A very useful sort, both for cooking in various ways, and for cattle or pigs' feed.

Turk's Cap.—A fine table variety and a good keeper; red top.

Triamble.—A beautiful table variety of recent introduction; splendid flavour; very suitable for market use. An excellent table variety.

Queensland Blue.—A Pumpkin of exceptionally fine quality and flavour; dark skin, golden flesh, medium size. Each year our trials enhance our good opinion of this variety. The flesh is dry and cooks beautifully. Without a doubt Queensland Blue is one of the most satisfactory varieties offered to-day. Re-selected stock.

Small Sugar.—Round, slightly ribbed, medium size, orange yellow skin and rich orange flesh; meaty sweet and fine grained.

GARDEN PEAS

6d. per packet.

Culture.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive plantings during winter and spring.

Cooper's (W. F. Massey).—Grow 16 to 24 inches high, pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Bears three weeks earlier than "Greenfeast."

Telephone.—This is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of eight to ten peas of fine flavour; grows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and a very strong grower. 2/- pint.

The Alderman.—It is one of the finest, large podded varieties; grows five feet in height, and is of rich, dark green. Pods measure six inches in length and contain from eight to nine very large peas of superior flavour.

Sugar, or Edible-Podded.—Tall, four feet high. 2/- pint.

English Wonder.—Very prolific variety; a few days later than American Wonder, and pods slightly longer.

The Daisy.—Twelve to eighteen inches. This dwarf wrinkled variety, covered with pods five inches in length, is one of the best of the latest introductions in this class of Pea.

Greenfeast.—An improvement on Yorkshire Hero; pods much larger, dark green colour, prolific, and of excellent flavour.

Stratagem.—Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. This fine dwarf has given almost excellent results; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine. A deliciously flavoured Pea.

Yorkshire Hero.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. The most highly esteemed Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour and vigorous growth.

POP CORN

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Same as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. The corn is then taken out and slightly dusted with powdered sugar. It forms a delicious sweet.



PEAS—GREENFEAST

RADISH—Turnip and Oval Varieties

6d. per oz.; 3d. per packet.

Culture.—The soil need not be rich; in fact, a medium soil is best. In rich soil Radish generally runs to top and not to bulb. Sow in drills or broadcast every fortnight for succession.

Sparkler or White Tip.—An early variety with roots bright scarlet tipped with white. A rapid grower with small top.

French Breakfast.—Quick-growing variety; scarlet colour, tipped with white; oval shape, mild and tender.

Turnip.—Mixed.

LONG VARIETIES

Long Scarlet.—This is one of the best varieties for general crop; quality good.

White Icicle.—Very early; excellent; a very mild flavour, crisp and tasty.

RHUBARB

1/6 per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow under shelter, or a manure mulch in August or September. The young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry, and should be transferred to permanent beds when large enough to handle, made up of the best soil, trenched two feet deep, and manured with half-decomposed stable manure.

Linnaeus or Giant.—This variety produces very large, solid stalks of splendid flavour.

RHUBARB CROWNS

Obtainable from April to September. Excellent Crowns.

9d. each, 7/6 per doz. Small, 3/- doz.

ROSELLA

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Suitable for Jams or Jelly.

Culture.—Sow in beds from August to November, transplanting when large enough into rows 8 feet apart, and six feet between the plants. A rich, light, well-drained soil is the most suitable.

SALSIFY

(VEGETABLE OYSTER)

3d. and 6d. per packet.

This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate, and deserves more attention. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Boil until tender, and serve with melted butter, pepper and salt.

SCORZONERA

BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

6d. per packet.

This vegetable is very similar to the Salsify, and requires the very same treatment in growing. If one blanches the tops, it is possible to use as Asparagus.

SPINACH

6d. per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in rows about 18 inches apart and thin out to about 9 inches. Good, rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth, not forgetting plenty of water.

Round (Summer) and Prickly (Winter).—Two well-known varieties; the Round should be grown for summer use, and the Prickly for winter use.

New Zealand.—This is a very large-leaved and improved variety, well worth a trial. Thrives in hot weather in almost any soil.

Monstrous Viroflay.—Leaves thick broad and nearly round. One of the older varieties, suitable for spring sowing.

SQUASH

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Sow in August, September, October and November successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top-dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about 2 feet apart, and the rows about 4 feet apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as Pumpkins.

Hubbard (Superior Strain).—This old and popular favourite is still one of the very best winter Squashes grown; flesh deep golden-yellow, fine-grained, and whether boiled, steamed or baked it is always richly flavoured, sweet and dry. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth, and very productive, yielding large, heavy Squashes of dark, bluish-green colour, weighing often 10 to 25 lbs. each. Properly stored, it may be kept from September to May.

Yellow Bush Scallop.—The only difference between this and the other varieties is that the colour is a deep yellow.

Boston Marrow.—Early and productive, similar in flavour to the Hubbard.

Crookneck.—It grows from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and is of the finest quality.

Early White Bush Custard.—Matures the earliest of any; very productive, light cream in colour, and scallop shaped.

Delicious Green.—A supreme quality winter squash, produces medium-sized top-shaped, dark green fruit, fine grained and of outstanding flavour.

Giant Golden Crookneck.—A very popular summer squash, early and productive. Has deep orange skin and salmon-orange flesh. Delicious and meaty.

SWEET CORN

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—Plant in September and October in rows, three or four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

Country Gentleman.—Ripens about same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Ears medium size; deep grains in irregular rows on cob, and deliciously sweet.

Golden Bantam.—The most popular and finest flavoured corn ever introduced.

HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.

Boiled in the Cob.—Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking, remove the husks and every thread of silk; place the cob into a pot of boiling water, and boil five minutes. Serve immediately wrapped in a cloth on a dish, or like Asparagus.

TURNIPS

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Culture.—To grow Turnips mild and tender, it is desirable to grow them without check in the matter of growth. Although not an indispensable vegetable, the Turnip is highly esteemed in many quarters. A good light soil suits Turnips best, but with a fairly rich soil of any kind and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow from February to May in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches.

Six Weeks or Early Milan Strap Leaf.—This is one of the earliest of the Turnip family. It resembles in every way the common early Red Top, with the exception that the purple is of a darker and richer colour. Flavour inclined to be a little bitter.

Purple Top American Stone.—An excellent early variety; large size and purple colour above crown; flesh fine-grained and exceedingly rich. This is one of the best varieties to cultivate.

White Egg.—Of handsome oval form, with thin white skin and good flavour.

White Globe Strap Leaved.—White globe-shaped; early.

White Stone American.—This variety is of quick growth; superior quality; very popular.

Snowball.—An early variety of fine shape and splendid quality.

Cowhorn Long White.—A long carrot-shaped turnip, growing to a length of 12 to 15 inches half out of ground. Skin and flesh are both white.

Orange Jelly.—A round yellow-skinned and yellow-fleshed variety of great merit and one of the best for late use.

TURNIPS—SWEDE

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Purple Top Mammoth.—This excellent variety thrives on poor soils, and grows to a very large size. It is a heavy cropper, well shaped, and very solid. The best variety for pigs and cattle.

Monarch.—White, with green top, heavy yielder and good keeper.

Pomeranian White Globe.—A large round white turnip, best for table use when about 4 inches across. On rich soil will reach the enormous size of 10 lbs.

Laing's Purple Top, Improved.—Said to be the finest Swedes yet introduced. Mild flavour, nicely grained and superior quality; excellent.

The Elephant.—Grows to an enormous size; suitable for market culture, but is more adaptable for cattle feed; excellent cropper.



TOMATO—MARGLOBE

TOMATOES

3d. and 6d. per packet.

The Tomato is one of the most useful vegetables in cultivation. They are easily grown; in fact, so much so that every amateur gardener should place aside a spot where to grow a few bushes for household purposes.

Every day the demand is growing bigger and bigger, and the varieties which we offer are of the very best quality procurable.

American Stone.—A great favourite with market gardeners for the main crop. Is very large; colour bright scarlet, smooth, and an excellent shipper. Always in demand.

Burwood Prize.—One of the best for market gardening purposes; good yielder.

Bonny Best.—A very early and good market variety. The fruit is smooth and of medium size.

Break o' Day.—This superior variety was first introduced some years ago, and for market and shipping purposes is excellent. The colour is good, flesh firm, and flavour all that can be desired. It is sure to become a favourite.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—Large, extra early; heavy cropper, very robust and compact grower; uniform size; fruit bright scarlet, fine flavour.

Gulf State Market.—Deep purplish-pink fruits of medium size and round form. It is unsurpassed for shipping, and highly esteemed in the home garden on account of its early maturity and immense yield.

June Pink.—An early maturing selection from Earliana; is a purplish pink; the fruit is uniform in size and shape.

King Humbert.—Distinct oblong-shaped fruit produced in large clusters. Continues bearing a long time.

Livingstone Globe.—An old favourite, productive and of good quality.

Marbio Red.—Flattish round 'scarlet fruit, early, bears in clusters; keeps well and carries well.

Marvana.—A very productive variety, and perhaps the best of its kind; fruits large, red and smooth.

Matchless.—Very large and of the brightest cardinal red colour; flesh nearly solid; entirely without core, and not liable to crack.

Marglobe.—A very productive variety, and perhaps the best of its kind; fruits large, red, smooth, and globular.

Oxheart.—One of the largest Tomatoes, weighing up to 2 lbs. Skin is purplish scarlet and evenly coloured. Their oxheart shape makes them distinctive. The fruit is extremely solid.

Ponderosa.—A splendid, large, red variety, of immense size; solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; a good bearer.

Peach (Red).—Like a peach in colour and shape.

Plum (Yellow).—Fruits pale yellow.

Pear Shape, Red and Yellow.—Varieties of fine qualities.

Penn State Earliana.—A very popular all-round market variety; good yielder.

Pritchard.—An extra early, large, smooth and extremely solid Tomato of an intense scarlet colour. Most productive and very attractive.

Ponderosa Golden.—A true giant Ponderosa with a beautiful yellow skin and flesh. Fruit large and somewhat flattened and grows in clusters.

Sparks' Earliana.—This exceedingly early Tomato is a large fruit of bright red and very solid.

Sunnybrook Earliana.—A deep scarlet coloured Tomato, which will ripen early in the season. Fruit grows closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size. The flesh is deep red, with solid centre and small seed cells.

Vegetable Plants

WHEN IN SEASON

	100	1000
Cabbage Plants	1/4	12/-
Cauliflower Plants	1/6	15/-
Tomato Plants	2/-	17/6
Rosella Plants	2/6	20/-
Passion-fruit Plants (out of ground)	10/6	—
Strawberry Plants	4/-	25/-

FLOWER and VEGETABLE PLANTS

for home use can always be supplied at shortest notice at 4d. bundle.

Vegetable Seeds

BY WEIGHT

Market Gardeners and other large growers will find it to their advantage to buy in bulk quantities, and special quotations are given on pages 20 and 21.

Bulk seed is sent freight to pay unless otherwise advised.

Send Cash with order.

Prices to Market Gardeners

ARTICHOKE

	oz.	½lb.	1lb.
Globe	3/-	6/6	—

ASPARAGUS

Connover's Colossal	1/-	3/-	9/-
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BEET (Turnip)

Egyptian Turnip Rooted	6d.	1/-	3/-
Crimson Globe	6d.	1/-	3/-
Obelisk	9d.	1/6	4/6

BEET (Silver or Spinach)

Large Ribbed, Curl Leaf	6d.	1/-	3/6
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BORECOLE

Dwarf Green Curled	1/-	2/6	7/6
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BROCCOLI

Adam's Early	2/-	6/6	20/-
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Hercules Semi-Dwarf	1/-	3/-	9/-
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CABBAGE (Extra Early)

Sugar Loaf	1/-	2/6	8/6
Early Jersey Wakefield	1/-	2/6	8/6

CABBAGE

Early Jersey Wakefield	2/-	—	—
Imp Sugarloaf	1/3	4/3	16/-
St. John's Day Improved	1/-	3/-	10/6
Burpee's Early Allhead	1/-	3/9	14/-
Burpee's Surehead	2/-	7/-	22/6
Early Drumhead	1/-	3/-	10/-
Late Drumhead, Short Stem	1/-	3/9	14/-
Fottler's White Brunswick	1/-	3/-	10/-
Early Flat Dutch	1/-	3/-	10/-
Copenhagen Market (Aphis proof)	1/6	5/-	16/-
Succession, European Grown	1/-	3/-	10/-
Succession, American	1/6	5/-	17/6
Succession, Peter Henderson (own stock)	4/-	12/6	40/-
Savoy Drumhead	1/-	3/-	8/6
Chinese Cabbage (Pe-tsal)	1/-	3/-	10/-
Chinese Cabbage (Wong Bok)	1/-	3/-	10/-

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

Common Small Fruited	5/-	15/-	—
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CAPSICUM OR PEPPER

Chinese Giant	2/-	—	—
Elephant's Trunk	2/-	—	—
Large Bell or Bull Nose	2/-	—	—
Ruby King	2/-	—	—

CARROT

James' Intermediate	9d.	1/9	5/-
Manchester Table	9d.	1/9	5/-
Chantenay	9d.	1/9	5/-
Oxheart Guerandi	9d.	1/9	5/-
Early Nantes	9d.	1/9	5/-

CAULIFLOWER

	oz.	½lb.	1lb.
Phenomenal Early	5/-	15/-	45/-
Phenomenal Main Crop	5/-	15/-	45/-
Snowball Early	5/-	15/-	45/-
Eclipse Early	1/6	5/6	20/-
Early London	2/6	8/6	30/-
Primus Early	1/6	5/6	20/-
Veitch's Autumn Giant	1/9	5/-	17/-
All Seasons	5/-	15/-	50/-

And Other Varieties.

CELERY

White Plume	1/6	4/6	11/6
White Solid	1/6	4/6	11/6
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted	2/6	—	—
Soup Celery (for Flavouring)	—	—	5/-

CRESS

Curled Triple	—	1/-	3/-
Water	2/-	—	—

CUCUMBER

Early Fortune White Spine Improved	1/-	3/-	9/6
Arlington White Spine	1/-	3/-	9/6
Ford Hook Famous White Spine	1/-	3/-	9/6
Long Green Chinese	1/-	3/-	9/6
Apple or Lemon Shaped	1/-	3/-	10/-
African Horned	2/6	—	—
West Indian Gherkin	2/-	—	—
Crystal Apple	2/-	5/9	18/6
Black Diamond	1/3	4/-	14/-

EGG PLANT

New York	3/6	—	—
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ENDIVE

Green Curled	1/-	2/-	6/-
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HERBS

Thyme	1/3	4/-	14/-
Marjoram	1/9	5/6	15/-
Sage	1/6	5/-	15/-
Mint, Roots only	6d.	bundle	—

KOHL RABI

Green	1/-	2/6	8/6
Purple	1/-	2/6	8/6

LEEK

London Flag	1/-	2/6	8/-
The Lyon	1/-	2/6	8/-

LETTUCE

Iceberg	1/-	3/-	10/-
Drumhead	1/-	3/-	10/-
Neopolitan	1/-	3/-	10/-
All the Year Round	1/-	3/-	10/-
Hansen	1/-	2/9	8/6
New York or Wonderful	1/-	3/-	10/-
Mignonette	1/-	3/-	10/-
Tom Thumb	1/-	3/-	10/-
Imperial	1/3	4/-	12/6

PRICES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS BY WEIGHT—*Continued.*

GOODS WILL BE SENT FREIGHT TO PAY—UNLESS ADVISED OTHERWISE.

HALF-POUND LOTS SUPPLIED AT ONE-POUND RATES—Cash with Order.

BUTTER AND WAXPOD BEANS

	oz.	½lb.	1b.
Startler	—	—	2/-
Kidney Wax	—	—	2/-

MELON, WATER

McIvor's Sugar	6d.	1/6	4/6
Tom Watson	6d.	1/6	4/6
Imp. Kleckley Sweet	6d.	1/6	4/6
Cuban Queen	6d.	1/6	4/6
Kolb's Gem	6d.	1/6	4/6
Halbert's Honey	6d.	1/6	4/6
Sweet Heart	6d.	1/6	4/6
Ice Cream	6d.	1/6	4/6
Sunnybrook	6d.	1/6	4/6

MELON, ROCK

Early Hackensack	1/-	2/6	8/-
Rockyford	1/-	2/6	8/-
Ford Hook	1/-	2/6	8/-
Honey Dew	1/-	2/6	8/-
Hale's Best	1/-	2/6	8/-
Banana	1/-	2/6	8/-
Honey Rock	1/-	2/6	8/-
Burpee's Spicey	1/-	2/6	8/-
Cobra or Indian Cream	2/6	—	—

MELON, PRESERVING

Pie, Green Seeded	9d.	1/6	4/6
Citron, Red Seeded	9d.	1/6	4/6

MUSTARD

Finest White	—	—	2/6
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OKRA

Long Green	2/-	—	—
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ONION

Brown Spanish, Victorian Grown	1/-	3/-	10/-
Brown Spanish, Hunter River Grown	4/-	12/-	35/-
Brown Globe	1/3	3/6	12/6
White Spanish	1/3	3/3	10/-
Odourless	3/-	—	—
Italian White Barletta	1/-	3/3	12/6

PARSLEY

Triple Curled	9d.	1/6	4/6
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PARSNIP

Hollow Crown	6d.	1/-	3/-
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PEANUTS

Red American	—	—	9d.
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Special quote for large quantities.

PEAS AND BEANS

in large quantities are delivered free on rail or steamer
Brisbane. Sacks or bags extra.

PUMPKIN

Queensland Blue, Beaudesert	6d.	1/6	5/-
Crown	9d.	2/-	7/6
Iron Bark	9d.	2/-	7/6
Triamble	9d.	2/6	8/6
Gamma or Rio	9d.	2/6	8/6

RADISH

Long Scarlet	6d.	1/-	3/-
French Breakfast	6d.	1/-	3/-
Mixed Turnip	6d.	1/-	3/-
Long White Icicle	6d.	1/-	3/-
White Turnip	6d.	1/-	3/-

RHUBARB

	oz.	½lb.	1b.
Giant Crimson	1/6	4/-	12/-

ROSELLA

Rosella, Queensland Grown	9d.	2/6	7/6
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SALSIFY

Man. Sandwich Island	1/6	—	—
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SCORZONERA

Scorzonera	2/-	—	—
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SPINACH

Prickly Seeded	6d.	1/3	3/-
Monstrous Viroflay	6d.	1/3	3/-
New Zealand	6d.	1/3	3/-

SQUASH

Early White Custard	9d.	2/-	7/-
Early Golden Custard	9d.	2/-	7/-
Hubbard	9d.	2/-	7/-
Boston Marrow	1/-	2/6	8/-
Crookneck Yellow	1/3	3/-	10/-

SWEET CORN AND POP CORN

Golden Bantam	—	—	2/6
Country Gentleman	—	—	2/6
Pop Corn, White Rice	—	—	2/6

SWEDE

Champion Purpletop	—	9d.	2/-
Laing's Improved	—	9d.	2/-
Monarch	—	9d.	2/-

TOMATO

Chalk's Early Jewel	2/6	8/6	—
Spark's Earliana	2/6	8/6	—
Burwood Prize	2/6	8/6	—
Burbank	2/6	8/6	—
Early Pride	3/-	10/6	—
Sunny Brook Earliana	2/6	8/6	—
Ponderosa	3/3	—	—
June Pink	2/6	8/6	—
Bonny Best	2/6	8/6	—
Pritchard	2/6	8/6	—
Marglobe	2/6	8/6	—
Marvana	3/-	10/6	—
Bowen Buckeye	4/6	—	—
Dennisonni	4/6	—	—
Gulf State Market	3/-	10/6	—
Matchless	2/6	8/6	—
Break o' Day	2/6	8/6	—
Penn State Earliana	2/6	8/6	—
Earliwinner	7/6	—	—
Red Marhio	5/-	—	—

And Other Varieties.

TURNIP

American Stone, White	6d.	1/3	3/-
American Stone, Red Top	6d.	1/3	3/-
Snowball, White	6d.	1/3	3/-
Early Milan, Purple Top	6d.	1/3	3/-
Orange Jelly or Golden Ball	6d.	1/6	4/-

VEGETABLE MARROW

Long White Bush	9d.	2/-	6/6
Long White Running	9d.	2/-	6/6
Long Green Bush	9d.	2/-	6/6
Long Green Running	9d.	2/-	6/6
Long Cream Running	9d.	2/-	6/6

Useful Information

WHY SEEDS FAIL

This question has often been put to us by many amateur gardeners. We know it is exceedingly annoying after preparing, sowing and cultivating to find that instead of having spent time and money profitably, you lose heavily in obtaining a spurious article. To the best of our belief all the seeds we send out are new and of reliable quality, and if sown at the right period of the year, and attended to as required, we have no reason to doubt that the result will prove most satisfactory. We use every effort to procure the best article obtainable from reliable growers in the United Kingdom, America, France and Denmark.

Unfortunately, some amateur Gardeners, through forgetfulness of the fact that the products of a garden, being natives of various soils and climates, require peculiar management, sow the seed in the ground at improper seasons. The early and most hardy species and varieties should not be planted until the ground can be brought into good condition.

Some seeds, such as those of Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, etc., being from their nature apt to vegetate quickly, are often destroyed while germinating through variability of the weather; others are liable to be devoured by insects in forty-eight hours after they are sown and before a plant is seen above the ground, unless a suitable remedy is applied in time to destroy the vermin.

Other species, such as Beet, Carrot, Celery, Leek, Onion, Parsley, Parsnips, Spinnach, etc., being naturally of tardy growth, take (in favourable seasons) from two to three or four weeks to vegetate, are apt to perish through incrustation of the soil, or other untoward and unaccountable circumstances, which cannot always be controlled.

Failures often occur through seeds being deposited too deeply in the ground, or left too near the surface. Sometimes for the want of a proper quantity of seed in a given spot solitary plants will perish, they not having sufficient strength to open the pores of the earth, and very frequently injudicious management in over manuring and improperly preparing the soil cause defeat. Other failures of success are, for instance, the shooting or prematurely going to seed of certain vegetables, as Lettuce, Endive, Kale, etc. The reason in most cases is to be found in sowing too thick and in leaving the plants which are to be transplanted too long in the seed beds, or in thinning them out too late if they are to be left on the spot; often also in checking the growth by keeping too dry, or through ravages of insects, and frequently by a spell of hot weather early in the spring, which forces up the growth instead of swelling the heart.

In some sowings of seeds made during dry weather, with a drought following, a total failure often occurs from neglecting to firmly press or rolling the seeds, so that when they germinate the action of the heat and drought may not affect the tender germs. This point is especially applicable to the Cabbage tribe. Never tread or roll in the seeds when the ground is wet and sticky.

The seedsman's fair reputation is often unjustly defamed through the failure of seeds, when the fault is to be attributed entirely to one or other of the above causes.

HINTS ON WATERING

The application of water to vegetable and other crops is an important factor towards successful cultivation, yet how often do we see the operation either overdone or neglected?

In hot and dry weather water growing crops daily if a dry period sets in. Carry out the operation thoroughly, or it will be of no service, remembering that one good soaking is more beneficial than many sprinklings. See that the ground is well loosened to enable the water to penetrate into the soil and not run away on the surface. The evening is the best time to water. Plants that are in bloom should not be showered overhead, as it spoils the colour of the flowers.

Always use soft water when procurable, but when the water is drawn from a well keep it standing some hours in an open receptacle before using, because the fact of it being

charged more or less with substances not suited to the requirements of plants renders it advisable to remove the objection, either by the action of the sun and air, or in the form of sediment.

REMEDIES AGAINST FAILURES OF SEEDS

First.—A proper and constant degree of moisture without being soaked with water. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine that the smallest seeds may come in immediate contact on all sizes with the particles from which they are to absorb the required moisture and the pressing of the soil over the seeds so firmly with the feet or back of a spade that the degree of moisture may remain as nearly as possible the same until the plants are up.

Second.—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing each variety of seed when the average temperature of the locality is that most favourable for its germination. This may be learned from a careful study of the practice of the locality.

Third.—Covering the seed to such a depth that while it is preserved at a uniform degree of heat and moisture, the necessary air can readily reach it, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil, and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the Turnip should be covered with half an inch of earth pressed down, while Beans may be two or three, and Peas two or four inches deep.

Fourth.—Such conditions of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that no seed can germinate. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

Fifth.—Remove every weed as soon as it appears; if well done while the plants are young much after work will be saved.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING VEGETABLES, ETC.

Lift carefully from the seed bed, do not poke the plants into a hole made with an ordinary dibbler but with a spade, laying out the roots and treading them lightly with the foot after covering with soil; the large leaves of Cabbage and such like vegetables will only wilt and die, therefore cut them off and the plants will quickly recover the change of place. This is an item not generally known, but it is an important tip, and recommended. Strawberry plants can be similarly treated.

HINTS ON TRENCHING GROUND

This elaborate form of digging may be carried out as follows:—Take out the soil according to its depth, say one or two feet down, and about two feet wide, right across the piece of ground requiring the operation; carry earth taken out to the other end of the piece. Next turn the top of the second two feet into the bottom of the first trench, so that when it is finished the soil originally at the top will now be turned to the bottom; repeat this process right through, and the last trench will be filled up with the soil carried over from the first. (It is important to note that only the useful soil must be turned over; if the bottom is clay, gravel or stone, this must only be loosened and not otherwise removed). If every patch of cultivated soil were broken up as deep as possible, and worked in this way, crops would be far over half as much more as now, under the plough or bad digging. Vegetables would be far stronger and sweeter than with so much manure. For working heavy, stony or clay soil, a fork with three prongs is the best and strongest tool to use.

For the benefit of our clients, we furnish the following information in regard to the
AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GERMINATION OF VARIOUS GARDEN SEEDS.

Asparagus	15 to 20 days	Cucumber	7 to 14 days	Farsnip	14 to 28 days
Beans	7 to 14 "	Endive	7 to 14 "	Peas	7 to 21 "
Beet	10 to 20 "	Herbs	7 to 14 "	Potatoes	14 to 21 "
Broccoli	6 to 10 "	Kohl Rabi	6 to 10 "	Radish	7 to 14 "
Cabbage	6 to 10 "	Lettuce	6 to 10 "	Spinach	10 to 20 "
Carrot	12 to 20 "	Melon	7 to 14 "	Turnip	6 to 10 "
Cauliflower	6 to 10 "	Onion	10 to 15 "	Tomato	7 to 14 "
Celery	10 to 20 "	Parsley	14 to 28 "	Vegetable Marrow	7 to 14 "

Garden Calendar

of How, What and When to Plant

JANUARY

Flower Notes for January.

You can sow:—

Antirrhinum	Chrysanthemum	Dianthus
Amaranthus	(Tricolour)	Petunias
Balsams	Coxcombs	Sunflowers
Celosias	Clianthus	Salpiglossis

Any of the abovementioned seed can be planted this month. Of course it will be necessary, if dry weather prevails, to see that the seed beds or seed boxes are kept moist. If allowed to get dry at a certain stage the result, as far as germination is concerned, would not be satisfactory. Remove any annuals that are going off and plant fresh ones. This is necessary to have a continuation of bloom.

Generally speaking, this is not the month for planting a great many annuals, so in that respect we would recommend to make preparations for making a good sowing of winter annuals next month.

Vegetable Notes for January.

You can plant:—

Beetroot	Celery	Marrows
Brussels Sprouts	Epicure Beans	Pumpkins
Broccoli	Kale	Squashes
Cucumbers	Kohl-rabi	Silver Beet
Cauliflowers	Lettuce	Turnips
Cabbages	Lima Beans	Tomatoes

In the above list are Epicure Beans. These are climbers that yield a wonderful crop from a few seeds. If the time you have to spend on your garden is limited, Epicures are the sort of vegetables you want.

Silver Beet is another invaluable cropper. The tops give a good quantity of the most excellent Spinach.

Crown, or Ironbark Pumpkins, if sown now in good soil, will give you a crop to stow away in the barn for the winter.

Sow Lettuces and Cabbages for succession. If you are growing on a small scale, grow these in beds that are boarded round and well mulched. You'll be surprised what a three-inch mulch of old manure will save in the way of labour and water.

Farm Notes for January.

All over the State can be sown:—

Amber Cane	Prairie Grass	Sorghum
Cow Peas	Paspalum	Sunflowers
Imphee	Panicum	Siberian Millet
Japanese Millet	Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes
Kaffir Corn	Pumpkins	
Maize	Rhodes Grass	

The Dairymen in particular should make special provision for getting in what green feed they will require for winter use. If you are growing corn for feed, why not pumpkins? Wait until the corn is about a foot high, cultivate thoroughly, and then sow down the middle of the rows. Sunflowers can be planted amongst corn, too.

Make a special effort to get in some sorghum, imphee or Kaffir Corn. These are good stand-bys, and will see you through a hard winter. Then there is Japanese millet, Siberian millet, and panicum, all of which are available for either grain feed or chaff.

Prepare the ground for planting potatoes.

In the way of maize for grain feed, we would suggest Victorian Ninety Day, Hickory King, and Early Learning.

FEBRUARY

Flower Garden.—February, practically speaking, is one of the best months in the year to make a general sowing, particularly in the cooler parts of the State. Our climate is variable according to different localities, and it is as well to state here that, unfortunately, it is very hard to write notes to suit every part of the State at the one time, for instance, on the Downs and the highlands of Atherton, Heberton, and Ingham, it is well to make early sowings of sweet peas, early winter flowering variety, pansy, cineraria, primrose, primulas, cowslips, aquilegia, Canterbury bells, fox-glove, delphinium, wallflowers, anemone, ranunculus, stocks and hollyhock.

You can sow all through the State:—

Candytuft	Gypsophila	Pansy
Canterbury Bells	Hollyhocks	Ranunculus
Cineraria	Hunnemannia	Salvia
Carnation	Lupins	Snapdragons
Cornflower	Larkspurs	Salpiglossis
Chrysanthemums	Lobelia	Stock
(tricolour)	Marigold	Sweet Peas (Winter Flowering)
Dianthus	Nemophila	Sweet Williams
Delphiniums	Phlox	Verbena
Escholtzia	Primula	Wallflowers
Gaillardias	Petunia	
Godetias	Pentstemons	

We advise to sow all small and expensive seeds, such as double and single fringed petunia, primula, cineraria, gloxinia, salpiglossis, delphiniums, cowslip, primrose, pentstemons, etc., in seed boxes, or in specially prepared seed beds, making provision whereby a little shade could be afforded the young plants during the hottest part of the day. When sufficiently large enough they need to be transplanted. Some of the hardy annuals, such as cosmos, calliopsis, candytuft, gaillardias, mignonette, cornflowers, can be sown in the open ground and thinned out to suitable distances apart. Sweet peas are best planted in rows or clumps, say two seeds in a hole, four to six inches apart, and remove the weakest plants at a later stage. Both sweet peas and stocks are gross feeders, and in that respect plenty of good, well-rotted stable manure should be dug into the soil. If stable manure is not available, then use fertilisers, such as bone dust and superphosphates of lime.

Vegetable Garden.

You can sow:—

Beetroot	Eschalots	Pumpkins
Broad Beans	Herbs	Radish
Brussels Sprouts	Lettuce	Silver Beet
Broccoli	Mustard and Cress	Swede Turnip
Cauliflower	Onions	Turnips
Celery	Peas	

In localities where early frosts are not likely to affect the crops, you can still sow Tomatoes, Vegetable Marrow, Custard Marrow, Squashes, Water Melon, Rock Melon, Cucumber, Lima Beans, French Beans, Butter Beans, Snake Beans, etc. Transplant Strawberry runners, and shade well until established. Some of the best varieties to grow are Phenomenal, Aurie, and Usher's Special.

Farm.—This month is very important to the Farmer, particularly the Dairy Farmer. Practically three months hence we shall, in some localities, be visited by early frosts, and in that respect the Dairy Farmer should get in his crops so as to give him ample feed for his stock during the winter months. For hay there is nothing better than Hungarian Millet or Panicum. The Giant variety is the best. Panicum matures quickly, and is invaluable for winter feed. Japanese Millet, if sown now and given a fairly good season, will give two crops, probably more, before the winter. For fattening sheep it is excellent. Then again, you can sow Sorghum, Imphee, Cape Barley, Skinless Barley, Tares, Rye, and Oats. Either of these will give splendid results. Potatoes—The best varieties for this planting are Brownell's Beauty, Guyra Blues, Circular Head, Up-to-date, and Early Carmens.

MARCH

Flower Garden.—Make a sowing of all the annuals recommended for February. They can be sown with even better success now than previously, as the days and nights, according to past theory, will be getting cooler. It is pleasing to note that there has been introduced something new in the way of Early Winter Flowering Sweet Peas. These are described in our special folder, which is free on application.

In the way of Bulbs, we recommend Freesias, Narcissus, Jonquills, Ixias, Watsonias, Hyacinths, Lilliums, Alliums, Ranunculus, Anemone, Sparaxis, Gladioli, Tritonias, Crocus, Tulips, Montbretias, Daffodils, etc.; but we would not recommend anybody to plant Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus unless they are situated in the very cold parts of the State. They will not stand the hot weather. Now is a very good month to transplant Violets, give them a moist, cool situation, and the result should be most satisfactory. The Czar, Prince of Wales, California, and Cyclops are the best of the Blue and Purples and are most suitable for all parts of the State. There are many other varieties to be had, but what we recommend you will find O.K. This is a good month to strike cuttings of Carnations, Geraniums and Pelargoniums, and if you have any Chrysanthemums and Dahlias that are just showing their flowering growth, give them a good mulch of stable manure. A weak solution of nitrate of soda (1 oz. to the gallon of water), and sulphate of ammonia in a similar quantity, but use alternately, say twice a week, will produce excellent results; but do not overdo it. If by chance the foliage becomes a little yellow looking, leave off applying the liquids for a week or so. On no account use both liquids at the same time. The former promotes strength and size of bloom and the latter colour. Remove all Annuals that have done flowering, such as Zinnias, Asters, and replace with other Annuals in season.

Garden Calendar (Continued)

Vegetable Notes for March.

You can sow:—

Broccoli	Kohl Rabi	Silver Beet
Brussels Sprouts	Kale	Swede Turnip
Broad Beans	Leek	Radish
Cabbage	Lettuce	Squash
Carrot	Mustard and Cress	Spinach
Cauliflower	Onion	Turnip Beet
Celery	Peas	Turnip
Endive	Parsley	
Eschalots	Parsnips	

Strawberry Runners will do exceptionally well if planted out now. They require moist soil and fairly rich. Plant in rows, 9 to 12 inches apart and 2ft. 6in. between the rows.

Farm.—If you have not already got Potatoes planted, get them in this month. Plant Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Field and Swede, Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, Lucerne, Canary Grass, Prairie, Rape, Tares, Rhodes Grass, Paspalum, Cocksfoot, Rye Grass, Clover, as all of these are invaluable for winter feed. If weather conditions are favourable it would not be too late to sow Maize for ensilage.

APRIL

Flower Garden.—This month is suitable to plant Bulbs, although in many instances they are planted much earlier, but not always with success; a great deal depends on climatic conditions. To a large extent Bulbs planted early make a lot of growth and produce little flower. That is the case with Narcissus, Daffodils, Jonquils, Snowflakes, etc. There are a great variety which are suitable to our climate, but on the other hand there are a number which are of no service whatever, that is, unless we have a fairly cold winter. For instance, such bulbs as Hyacinths, Lily of the Valley and Crocus produce best results on the Downs and the highlands of the State. For Brisbane and suburbs and Central Queensland we would not recommend them. They will certainly grow, but will not produce satisfactory blooms. The following varieties will give more than satisfaction:—Freeseias, Ixias, Sparaxis, Anemones, Ranunculus, Watsonias, Gladioli, Babianas, Narcissus, Alliums, Lillium Candidum, Tritonias. Until quite recently we only had a White and Yellow Freesia, but by fertilisation and cross-hybridisation there has been introduced a variety of colour which is most beautiful. The perfume is not so good as the parent, but at the same time they are well worth growing for the variety of colour. Keep a sharp look-out for slugs. As a preventive, sprinkle tobacco dust over your seed beds. Cinerarias and Primulas, if sown in February as advised, should be large enough for pricking out into seed pans or boxes. When they are sufficiently strong enough, pot off in small pots and repot as they require it. Sow for succession all the old English Annuals, such as Pansies, Phlox, Stock, etc., as mentioned in notes for month of March. Don't forget winter Flowering Sweet Peas; you'll find them profitable to grow, especially at this time of the year.

Vegetable Notes.

Sow for succession:—

Beet	Eschalots	Onions
Broad Beans	Garlic	Peas
Cabbage	Herbs	Swede Turnip
Cauliflower	Kohl Rabi	Turnip
Carrot	Leeks	
Celery	Lettuce	

All Winter Vegetables do well planted this month. The hot days will soon be over, and crops in consequence will begin to look flourishing.

Farm.—Sow for succession, Rye, Tares, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rape, Lucerne, Clover, etc. Rye and Tares, or Tares and Barley, make a good ration and are highly recommended. (For poor soil Rye is well adapted).

MAY

Flower Notes.

You can sow:—

Anemone	Gypsophilla	Ranunculus
Cineraria	Hunnemania	Sweet William
Cornflower	Larkspur	Stocks, etc.
Carnation	Lobelia	Sweet Pea
Calliopsis	Nemophila	Snapdragon
Cosmos	Pansy	Violets
Dianthus	Phlox	Verbena
Delphinium	Petunias	

Vegetable Garden.—Transplant out into drills or beds anything that requires it—i.e., Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Beetroot, etc. Beetroot does well planted out, but care should be taken not to break off the tap root, otherwise they are liable to fork badly. Asparagus and

Rhubarb roots can be planted, and should be grown in beds well manured. Sow Broad Beans, Peas, Onions, Lettuce, Kohl Rabi, Spinach, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot, Brussels Sprouts.

Orchard.—If you intend to plant Strawberry runners, do so this month. Deciduous fruit trees that are dormant enough could be transplanted with safety. In localities where frosts are heavy, leave the citrus fruits until end of July or middle of August, as the frosts in the majority of cases destroy the young trees.

Farm.—Continue to sow Barley, Oats, Tares, Lucerne, Clover, Perennial Rye, etc.

JUNE

Flower Notes.—All spring-flowering Bulbs need to be planted this month. Dig and store Dahlias as they ripen, but be sure to leave a foot or so of the old stem which connects the tubers, as it is from the base of the stems the growth is produced for next season. Thin out Annuals that have been planted too thick. Continue to strike cuttings of Roses, Carnations, Fuchsias, etc. This is one of the best months to plant Rose and Fruit Trees. As a recommendation in the way of Roses, let us suggest a dozen or so dwarf varieties for you:—Ambassador, a pink sport of Talisman; McGredy's Scarlet; Editor McFarland, Rose Pink; Miss Australia, Shell Pink; Red Reliance; Pink Radiance; Etoile de Hollande, Dark Red; Columbia, Pink; Rev. F. Page Roberts, Golden Carmine and Buff blended; Madame Abel Chateau, Rosy Carmine; Lady Hillingdon, Apricot Yellow; Maman Cochet, White. Seed of Stocks, Sweet Peas, Pansy, Delphiniums, Mignonette, Candytuft, Phlox, Penstemons, Dianthus, Calliopsis, etc., can still be planted. If your bush-house be exposed to westerly winds, protect same with bamboo blinds. Remove any creepers or covering which have a tendency to darken the house, as plants require all the sunlight they can get at this time of the year. If you have not already stored your Caladiums, Tuberous Begonias, etc., do so at once, otherwise you will probably lose them, as the cold weather may prove too much for them if allowed to remain unprotected.

Vegetable Notes.

Sow for succession:—

Beet	Herbs	Onions
Cabbage	Lettuce	Radish
Cress	Leek	Silver Beet
Carrot	Mustard	Spinach

If free from frost, plant Peas. Rhubarb and Asparagus crowns do well planted this month. Prepare ground for planting Potatoes next month.

Orchard Notes.—Plant Plums, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Apricots, Figs, Guavas, Persimmons. Oranges, Lemons, and Mandarins should not be planted now, unless free from heavy frosts. They are better planted during September. Tropical fruits, such as Mangoes, Paw-paw, etc., are best planted after all danger of frost is over—say, during the months of September, October, and November. All young trees should be carefully pruned before planting, both at the branches and roots.

Farm.—Dig and store Sweet Potatoes, Pea Nuts, Ginger, Artichokes, etc. Continue to sow Oats, Barley, Rye, Lucerne, Vetches, and prepare ground for planting Seed Maize and Potatoes.

JULY

Flower Notes.—All the varieties of Annuals recommended during the previous months can still be sown. Towards end of the month make small sowings of Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Balsams, Cosmos, Cockscorn, Portulacca, Sunflower, etc.

Vegetable Notes.—Make small sowings of vegetables for succession, such as Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish, Turnip, etc. Continue to plant Rhubarb and Asparagus crowns. Be sure to dig the ground deeply. If free from frosts, plant Potatoes, Maize, etc. In high, sheltered localities, make small sowings of Cucumbers, Marrows, Water and Rock Melons, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, etc.

Orchard.—Continue to plant all kinds of Fruit Trees, tropical fruits excepted. Citrus fruits, if all danger of frost is over, can be planted. To prevent trees from being frost-bitten, cover each tree up with dry grass or hay in the same form as a bottle is protected from breaking—i.e., from top to bottom. Remove grass when frost is over, and the plant will immediately begin to shoot. Grape vines do well if planted now. General pruning, thinning out, etc., should be completed this month—i.e., if such advice is applicable to the district.

Farm.—Plant Potatoes, Artichokes, Ginger, Maize, etc., if free from frosts. Sow Mangels, Sugar Beet, Swedes, Field Carrot, Rape, Lucerne, Clover, Rye, Barley, Oats, Tares, etc.

Garden Calendar (Continued)

AUGUST

Flower Garden Notes for August.

You can sow—

Acrolinums	Galliardias	Picott
Antirrhinum	Heliotrope	Phacella
Asters	Helichrysum	Phlox
Amaranthus	Hunemannias	Penstemons
African Marigolds	Ipomopsis	Poppies
Browallia	Larkspurs	Portulacca
Balsams	Leptosyne	Rhodanthe
Cornflowers	Linaria	Salpiglossis
Candytuft	Linum (Scarlet and Blue Flax)	Salvias
Calliopsis	Lobelias	Scabiosa
Clianthus	Love in the Mist	Schizanthus
Cosmos	Marguerites	Shasta Daisies
Chinese Pinks	Mimulus (Monkey Bush)	Sunflowers
Carnations	Nemesia	Swan River
Cockscomb	Nemophilla	Sweet Alyssum
Centurias	Nicotiana	Sweet Peas (summer)
Celosia	Nigella (Devil in the Bush)	Verbenas
Dianthus	Nasturtiums	Virginian Stock
Daisies	Petunias	Zinnias
English Daisy		
Eschscholtzia		
Gypsophilla		

The first thought this month for enthusiasts is for Asters. Some people do well with these beautiful flowers, and others do not. The whole secret is to keep them moving the moment they are above the ground. They need rich, well-worked soil, and must be kept moist. They are very subject to aphid and green fly, and you will find an occasional spraying with kerosene emulsion very necessary. The best and showiest Asters are the branching varieties. You can get Asters in separate colours—white, purple, blue, lavender, rose pink, carmine.

Zinnias are also amongst the favourites of the month, and are not confined to one sort.

Balsams.—For quality we recommend the Camellia and Rose-flowers; both are choice. Balsams get better every year. They are no good for cutting, but they make a great show in a garden.

Talking of making a great show brings our minds to the Celosias. What gaiety they add to a garden! Surely nothing is more gorgeous than a big clump of Celosia Thompsonii Magnifica? If you desire colour in your garden, sow a packet of Celosias. To grow them successfully they require to be planted in a rich manured soil, and when well established keep them well watered.

The Amaranthus are not noted for their flowers, but they make such a picture with their variegated foliage that they are better than many flowering plants for giving colour to a garden. Amaranthus Tricolor Splendes is the gayest of them all. Amaranthus Salicifolius is beautiful, too; it has a weeping habit, and is very graceful.

Gaillardias will help to brighten up a garden that doesn't get much water nor much attention. They are hardy things.

The Rhodanthe is the immortelle of the florist, but you'll find it very useful to supply white or pink flowers to the house when flowers are scarce.

Salpiglossis will grow under more or less dry conditions, and should suit some of our western friends. They can be had in many colours, and are well worth a trial.

If you have grown Cosmos for any number of years, your garden will, no doubt, be full of self-sown seedlings at the present time. Root them out. They deteriorate each season and lose all their vigour. Get new seed, and you'll be pleased with the results; the Mammoth is the best.

It is wonderful how the Sweet Peas bloom when they are properly fed. They should get a soaking once a week with liquid manure; and, if you can't get liquid manure, give them a dressing of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia—just a light dressing.

The strain of winter-flowering Sweet Peas that we offer is the very best procurable. Our Manager paid particular attention to this branch of the business last season, and when they were flowering had all inferior varieties rooted out. For seed purposes some fifteen hundred yards were planted, and the result of his labours and close observation enables us to offer varieties much superior in quality, form and colour than any other house in the State. See that you procure a packet of Petersen Bros. & Craig Pty.'s special named varieties. They will please you.

It is too early for Dahlias, and also for Chrysanthemums, but it will be as well for you to prepare the soil for next month's planting out.

The Fuchsias may be old-fashioned, but they are as beautiful as ever—more beautiful than ever. They do well in both beds and pots. Just you try Phenomenal (purple), Jubilee (blue), Molesworth (white), Mrs. E. G. Hill (white), Beauty of Exeter (red-purple), Mrs. Marshall (pink), Avalanche (purple), and see results.

Vegetable Notes for August.

You can sow—

Artichokes	Egg Plants	Parsnips
Asparagus	French Beans	Peas
Beet	Koh'l Rabi	Rosellas
Butter Beans	Leeks	Radish
Cucumbers	Lettuce	Rhubarb
Carrots	Lima Beans	Squashes
Cabbages	Madagascar Beans	Spinach
Capsicums	Marrows	Silver Beet
Cape Gooseberries	Melons	Snake Beans
Eschalots	Pumpkins	Spring Onions
		Tomatoes

The last item on this list is Sweet Corn. There is not much sale for this, but you'll find your family will develop a liking for it if you let them try it once.

Another vegetable that the average family sees but little of is the Artichoke, and yet it is easy to grow. It is not particular as to soil. Plant the tubers about a foot apart in rows, and a yard apart between the rows.

Many are the varieties of Water Melons, but the best are Keckley's Sweet, Sweetheart, Kolb's Gem, Cuban Queen. In the way of Rock Melons, the advice is to stick to Hackensack, Rockyford, Champion Market and Fordhook.

You can start with the spring crop of French Beans this month. Don't put in too much seed; rather decide to have a succession every fortnight.

The Canadian Wonder, Kentucky Wonder, and Epicure are among the best. The two latter are climbing varieties and well worth staking; a sixpenny packet will keep your home going for some time.

Peas will do well if planted now. The Yorkshire Hero, perhaps, is the hardest and most profitable of all the varieties. The pods are not large, but still it is prolific. The Daisy and Stratagem are large producers and are hard to beat. In the way of tall-growing varieties, the Alderman and Telephone are perhaps the best. The first-named is our choice.

If you haven't made the early sowing of Tomatoes, do so at once, and you'll have Tomatoes just when you are beginning to feel the need of them. Chalk's Early Jewel or Trucker's Favourite will suit you.

Get in another sowing of English Potatoes.

It is time, too, to make a sowing of Lettuce. Summer meals are not right without salads, and Lettuce can be grown just for the trouble of watering them, which is little.

In the above list are Rosellas. You'll want them for making jelly for next year's breakfast toast. Rosella jelly is a fine variant for marmalade.

Cape Gooseberries are worth planting, even if only to make the good pies.

Farm Notes for August.

In the coastal districts you can sow the following:—

Artichokes	Imphee	Panicum
Couch Grass	Japanese Millet	Rhodes Grass
Cabbage (Field)	Kaffir Corn	Paspalum
Carrots (Field)	Lucerne	Rye Grass
Cocksfoot	Mangolds	Rape
Cow Peas	Maize	Siberian Millet
Clover	Potatoes	Sorghum
Field Peas	Pumpkins	Turnips (Field)

Every month has its main consideration. This month it is Maize. What have you done to get the finest seed procurable? That should be your aim—the finest procurable. The text-book is no good. You must have the best. The few extra shillings you spend on a bushel are neither here nor there. Take counsel with the most successful grower in your district and use the variety that he uses—whether it be Hickory King, Early Leaming, Ninety Day, or what not. They are all good, but there'll be one of them that will suit your district better than others. If you have no successful grower near you, plant three or four of the varieties and then you'll have the information next year. Properly sown, 10 to 14 lbs. seed is sufficient for one acre.

This is pretty well the last month for Mangolds, though in cool districts you'll be able to sow up to September.

Generally speaking, the rains are about over, except for an occasional thunderstorm or two. Possibly you may need to put down a new pasture, or improving one already laid. For these Couch Grass, Rhodes Grass, Kentucky Blue, Paspalum, Cocksfoot, Perennial Rye, and Clovers are the staples. Though Couch and Kentucky Blue have undoubtedly a much higher value than Paspalum or Rhodes Grass, it is first necessary to consider the value rather than the growth and this should be your first consideration.

The sowing of Lucerne can be continued; but it is first essential that the ground should have been thoroughly ploughed and harrowed clean of weeds, otherwise the crop may prove a failure, as the weeds would probably grow up faster than the Lucerne and choke it. This is pretty well the last month for Lucerne. If you leave it later, the weeds will choke it.

Garden Calendar (Continued)

Clovers, too, will "grow like fun" now if soil conditions are right. They need similar soil to Lucerne—well drained and sweet. If your land is acid, you need to treat it with ground limestone.

The Millets deserve your attention from a fodder point of view. For green fodder and ensilage the Japanese and Siberian are the best. In European countries the Millets are used for hay-making, and make a good hay, but they are rarely so used here, except the variety we call Panicum.

This also applies to Sorghums, and authority says that hay made from the sweet sorghums is superior to corn forage for horses. But, of course, that is well-cured hay.

Artichokes want more attention from pig-feeders. They can be harvested in the same manner as potatoes, or the pigs may be turned out into the paddock to root out the tubers themselves. About one cwt. of tubers will plant an acre, and if the soil is good you should get five or six tons. We have seen reports of from eight to twelve tons to the acre, but probably that is much above the average. Pigs would gain little on Artichokes alone, but, combined with grain, say in a proportion of five of Artichokes to one of grain, they put on weight splendidly. Horses thrive on Artichokes, and eat them greedily.

This is a good month to sow Cow Peas and Mauritius Beans. As a fodder for all grazing animals they stand high. They yield a large amount of forage, which is rich in protein. They are useful in any stage—green, hay, chaff, or ensilage—and your land is better after taken off than before they were sown.

Field Cabbage are considered by some to be superior to Swedes for milk production, and they have the advantage that they do not taint the milk. On rich ground they give as good returns of palatable forage as do root crops.

Now for Seed Potatoes: The best varieties are Brownell's Beauty, Up-to-date, Tasmanian Circular Heads, Guyia Blue, Early Carmen, and Satisfaction.

Three to four cwt. will plant an acre. Probably less will do, if you plant one set only. They can be set at this time of the year, and are all the better for it.

Pumpkins, both cattle and table, can be planted now. For general cattle feed we recommend Large Mammoth and Grammar; of course, any variety is suitable for feed, but for quality and quantity the above-mentioned will be found the best.

For table or market garden use, we suggest Crown, Ironbark, and Queensland Blue. We make a special point to send out everything as true as it is possible to do.

Silver Beet and Rape, as green feed for sheep or pigs, are invaluable. Five pounds of the former and ten pounds of the latter will plant an acre.

SEPTEMBER

Flower Garden.—Shrubs of almost every description will do well if planted now. Salvias and Bouvardias make a beautiful show; so do Penstemons and Perennials. Phlox. Plant shade trees such as the Camphor Laurel, Weeping Fig, Pepper Tree, Jacaranda, Poinciana, Cape and Moreton Bay Chestnut, Flindersia, Tulipwood, etc. Plant out Palms, etc. Tuberous bulbs, Dahlias, and Chrysanthemums can be planted with safety. Make general sowings of Asters, Zinnias, Balsams, Cockscomb, Marigold, Celosia, Amaranthus, Portulacca, Phlox, Gaillardias, Salvias, Sunflower, Petunia, etc.

Kitchen Garden.—Make a general sowing of Lettuce, Peas, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Melons, Capsicums, Parsnip, Marrow, French, Lima, Butter, Madagascar and Snake Beans, Cookra, Cape Gooseberry, Rosella, Tomato, Okra, Salsify, Sweet and Pop Corn, etc. Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, etc., are generally planted in hills, each hill containing five to seven seeds, and after they are well advanced thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest. To secure a good crop, nip off the points of shoots when flowering. By this method fruit will be set more readily, the crop thus being more assured. Spray thoroughly to keep down the ladybird-like beetle.

Orchard.—Continue to plant all tropical and semi-tropical trees as recommended last month. Grape vines require attention just now. Caterpillars and ladybird-like beetles soon play havoc with the young shoots. They should be sprayed occasionally for protection. Tie up the young tender shoots, as they are easily broken off. Keep down all weeds by the constant use of plough and scarifier. Sow Cow Peas between the rows for green manure, and plough in when seeding.

Farm.—Plant Maize, Sorghum, Panicum, Paspalum, Rhodes Grass, Imphee, Amber, Cane, Sweet Potatoes, Artichokes, Ginger.

OCTOBER

Flower Notes for October.

You can sow Asters, Zinnias, Balsams, Cockscomb, Amaranthus, Gaillardias, Calliopsis, Cosmos, Sunflower, Marigold, Sweet Peas, Chrysanthemums, Salpiglossis, Convolvulus, Dahlias, Dianthus. From the above list one should be able to make a selection of their requirements this month. Perhaps the most hardy and most serviceable are Asters, Zinnias, Calliopsis, Gaillardias, Sweet Peas, Dianthus, Chrysanthemums, Portulacca, and Marigold. There is not a great deal of trouble required to grow these successfully. The first essential is to sow seed in well-prepared seed beds or seed boxes, and as soon as large enough transplant where to remain. The soil should be well manured and kept nicely cultivated during the growth of the young plants. If this is done, their progress will be rapid, and you will have an excellent show during the hottest months of the year. If you have any old clumps growing, we suggest to divide and take the strongest suckers and transplant into a new rich bed, preferably of heavy soil.

In the way of pot culture, we would suggest to try Gloxinias, Tuberous Begonias, Streptocarpus and Gesneria. All of these are somewhat difficult to germinate, and in that respect we suggest to sow in seed pots or seed pans and when sufficiently large enough pick out and re-pot off at your opportunity. Portulacca is a beautiful flowering plant which thrives well in the sunniest part of your garden. It is easily propagated and once thoroughly established, given a liberal supply of water and manure, the results will more than please you. Amaranthus and Celosia, too, are very gorgeous plants, and easily grown. Their gorgeous colours are very striking, and they will thrive in almost any part of the garden, so long as they get plenty of moisture and sunlight. Asters and Zinnias are two popular annuals, and one should not be without them during the summer months. We recommend Branching Aster and Giant Zinnia. A six-penny packet of each will give a gorgeous show.

Dahlia bulbs, if not already started, need attention now. Personally, we do not believe in starting them too early. Our experience in the past has been that the early blooms are poor and of weak constitution. We have obtained the best results by starting in November and December, as there is not the same tendency of running up to a great length as is the case if planting earlier in the season, and, further, the plants are much sturdier and blooms much better in quality.

This is a good month to plant Dahlias. The Cactus variety are our fancy, and we say candidly they are the most graceful of the whole family. The colours are many. They require heavy soil, well drained and well manured, to grow successfully.

This is a good month to re-pot Ferns, Palms, Begonias, etc. It is also time to start Caladiums, Achimenes, Tuberous Begonias, Gesneria, and Gloxinia bulbs.

Vegetable Notes for October.

You can sow Cucumbers, Marrows, Squashes, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, Melon, Spinach, Silver Beet, Kohl Rabi, Cabbage, Rhubarb, Artichokes, Eschallots, Peas, Asparagus, Radish, Lettuce, Lima Beans, French Beans, Butter Beans, Madagascar Beans, Capsicum, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant, Tree Tomato, Beet, Parsnip, Leeks, Spring Onions and Sweet Corn.

You will want to make another sowing of Cabbage for summer use. The best sorts just now are Surehead and St. John's Day.

Lima Beans (both dwarf and climbers) are good growers in dry weather. They are shelled in the same manner as Peas, and are delicious when served with butter, pepper, salt, and white sauce. Madagascar Beans are used in the same way, and the dried beans can be bottled and used in the same manner as Haricot Beans. The Dolichos, or Poor Man's Bean, is also a creeper that lasts from year to year. The bean is gathered young, and used in the same way as the French Bean. It is too late for Broad Beans.

It is no use trying to grow Lettuce unless you are prepared to give them a daily watering. They'll run to seed directly they get a check; and it is not the seed of the Lettuce that one eats.

Mustard and Cress and Spring Onions are also salad requisites, and they can go in now. Cape Gooseberries and Rosellas can still be sown.

Squashes—Custard and Hubbard—also Marrows can be sown to advantage. Both Squashes and Pumpkin are liable to be attacked by the ladybird-like beetle. These destructive little beggars are hard to combat, so we recommend to be ready with the spray pumps when the rain comes; we'll get the little friends, so be prepared for their black and red swarms.

Garden Calendar (Continued)

Pumpkins come under the same heading, too. For general purposes the best varieties are Crown and Queensland Blue. Of course, there are many others, but these will suit you. The Egg Plant is a grand vegetable, easy to grow and good to eat; the New York Purple is the best.

Farm Notes for October.

You can sow Maize, Amber Cane, Mauritius Beans, Ginger, Timothy, Cow Peas, Panicum, Japanese Millet, Siberian Millet, Sorghums of all kinds, etc.

There is a tendency amongst farmers to let their land lie unploughed until the rain comes. Surely this is a mistake? What little moisture there is in the soil is drawn out by the sun and the quality of the soil is ruined. Why not plough now and harrow into a fine tilth? Then when the rain comes not a drop is lost, and the work of re-ploughing for the crop is easy and profitable. As well as advising you to get your land ready, we want to advise you to get seed ready, too. Do not wait until rain comes. Order it now. Then you will have everything on hand for work as soon as work is possible. This is a good month to sow Rhodes, Paspalum, and Couch grass. When buying seed, buy the best quality; do not let price be a consideration. Cheap seed is dear at any price. It is wise to pay a medium price and obtain a good article.

Seed maize, such as Early Leaming, Hickory King, Golden King and Yellow Dent, should be in big demand this month. Ten to fourteen pounds will be sufficient to plant an acre if sown in drills.

In the way of green feed, we recommend Siberian Millet. This, if favoured with suitable weather, will give three or four crops before the following winter. It can be used in the green stage as ensilage, and can be fed off to advantage. Have you tried Artichokes? They are splendid feed for pigs and cattle, and for the former they are hard to beat. Try a small patch; the cost is only a trifle.

Sweet Potato cuttings, if available, should be put in now. Give them one good watering after planting, and they will soon take root.

If your fruit trees are affected with any diseases whatever, we recommend to spray. Volck is a good remedy and our recommendation is to dissolve one teaspoon to one gallon of water. Stir thoroughly until emulsion is formed, and then add cold water up to five gallons. This emulsion you will find useful for all classes of fruit trees, whether they be citrus or stone fruit. Mangoes, if covered with mussel or red scale, we recommend to spray with a solution of one pound of washing soda to one gallon of water. The effect will be surprising.

If you handle poultry at all, why not grow Sunflowers? They are heavy croppers, and when the seed is crushed, nothing is better for fattening purposes. The large Russian variety is the best.

NOVEMBER

Flower Notes for November.

You can sow as suggested in October. Our advice is to keep up a repetition of sowings, such as Asters, Zinnias, Marigolds, Balsams, etc. If you do this, you will have a continuous show of blooms in your garden throughout the summer months. Have you ever tried Bouvardias? They are a beautiful flowering shrub which grow to a height of about four to five feet. Give them very rich sandy soil, somewhere where they will not get too much heat from the rays of the sun, and the result will be more than satisfactory. Hydrangea is an excellent shrub for certain situations; if given a liberal supply of water, they could thrive to perfection. When showing bloom, a little liquid manure about twice a week would be very beneficial.

If you wish to add to your shrubberies, we suggest such shrubs as Francisca. This is a beautiful flowering plant which grows to the height of about six to eight feet, producing blooms of a pale lavender colour, sweetly scented. Then there is the Murraya, sometimes called Mock Orange, a tree evergreen which grows to the height of about ten feet, and produces white blooms in clusters, sweetly perfumed. The Lasiandra is a beautiful purple flower, easily grown. Alamanda Hendersoni is a compact-growing shrub, producing flowers of deep yellow colour.

If you wish to grow something as a dividing hedge, we can recommend the Acalypha; they are a big variety, and if planted and blended accordingly, the result would be very striking.

If you have a piece of ground that you have no time to cultivate, throw in a packet of Cosmos, Gaillardias, Marigolds, or Calliopsis. They are very hardy, and will soon give you an excellent show. If you are fond of Coleus, plant them this month; they are easily grown from seed or cuttings. If you have a bank that wants covering up, sow with Nasturtiums.

Vegetable Notes for November.

We recommend to sow same as recommended for October. Notes as referred to in October, are practically applicable for this month. Perhaps it would be wise to make a small sowing of Tomatoes, Lettuce, and other salads that would be useful in the hot summer months. Don't overlook Watercress; it is easily grown and very palatable. If you would like a few Green Peas for Christmas dinner, make sowings of American Wonder; these are small podders, but at the same time they are prolific. Have you ever tried Madagascar and Lima Beans? They are shelled before cooking in the same way as peas, and if served up with pepper and salt and white sauce, they make a delicious vegetable. In the way of French Beans we recommend Kentucky Wonder and Epicure; both are climbers, but well worth staking—they are most prolific. In the way of Dwarfs, stick to Canadian Wonder, Burpee's Green Stringless, Greenfeast or Stratagem, or Wax; the latter is a Butter Bean and very delicious. Make small sowings of Rosella, Cape Gooseberry, Tree Tomato, Passion Fruit, and Granadilla, all of which are useful for home culture.

Farm Notes for November.

We suggest to look over the list for October, all of which can still be sown to advantage.

All classes of Millets can be sown now. Panicum makes the best hay and is the quickest grower. Given a good season, you can cut Panicum at six or seven weeks, probably earlier. Kaffir Corn is a splendid feed for horses, and the grain is a splendid feed for poultry. Why not try a small patch? It will pay you.

All varieties of Maize will do well if sown now. For sowing broadcast or in drills for green feed or ensilage, we recommend Hickory King, Victorian 90 Day. The former is most productive. For grain purposes we recommend Early Leaming and Yellow Dent.

Probably rains and warm days will bring up a crop of weeds. Weeds are mere incidents in good farming; they are stayers in poor farming. It is not a case of the good farmer spends more time in killing weeds, but because he tills better and manages his land more skilfully. It is generally in neglected areas that weeds are most prevalent. Harrow the land frequently where it is fallow or is waiting for a crop. Harrow, if possible, after seeding and before the plants are high enough to be broken by the implement. Corn, sorghums, millets, etc., can be harrowed after they are several inches high. If you want to keep down weeds in the orchard, we recommend to sow between the trees with cow peas. You will find them a wonderful invigorator to the soil, and, further, the ground will be perfectly clean when the crop is removed.

DECEMBER

Flower Notes for December.

You can sow, on the coast—

Acrolinium	Celosia	Penstemons
Amaranthus	Dianthus	Phlox
Antirrhinum	Desert Peas	Portulacca
Asters	Gaillardias	Rudbeckia
African Marigolds	Helichrysum	Rhodanthe
Balsams	Heliotrope	Salvias
Calliopsis	Hunneemannias	Shasta Daisies
Cilanthus (Sturt's)	Leptosyne	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Marguerites	Sunflowers
Cockscomb	Nasturtiums	
Carnations	Nicotianas	
Chinese Pinks	Petunia	

In the colder parts of the State—

Aquilegas	Canterbury Bells	Sweet Peas
Brompton Stock	Pansies	(Winter-flowering)
Cowslips	Primulas	
Cinerarias	Primroses	

Most gardeners here have planted out their Dahila bulbs—have you? They'll need a bit of attention if dry weather prevails. By the way, before you plant, drive a good long strong stake in so that you will not have to disturb the root afterwards. This is necessary for tying plants up as they make progress.

These remarks also apply to Chrysanthemums—the only difference being in the length of the stake needed.

Both of these perennials need regular and good cultivation, plenty of rotted manure, and an ample supply of water.

Asters and Zinnias should be looking well now—most of them just ready to burst into bloom. Give them a touch up with some liquid manure or some fertiliser. The flower garden that has not the water laid on to it will give employment to a pair of strong arms for twenty minutes each evening with cans and buckets.

Doubtless, Downs Sweet Pea lovers will be getting their garden ready to receive the early seed in the beginning of the year.

Garden Calendar (Continued)

For making a show—and how many of us love to do that?—use *Coelus*, *Salvia*, *Amaranthus*, and *Celosias*.

Most of the *Caladium* bulbs are well above the ground now—many of them in full leaf. Keep them growing; never let them get pot-bound or dry. If you have a few to spare, set them out in the rockery and see how they'll colour the corner for you. Moreover, in a rockery they'll make bulbs for you—enough to fill another rockery next year.

Make a sowing of *Primulas*, *Cinerarias*, *Primroses*, and *Cowslips* on the highlands at the end of the month. Sow them in seed pans or pots, and see that the soil is free from weed seeds.

Keep good mulches round any young shrubs you may have planted; they will need plenty of water too.

Take up all the ragged-looking *Watsonias* and *Gladioli* bulbs you have. It will do them no harm now, and it will certainly improve the appearance of things.

If you find that plants in the bush-house are not looking too well, perhaps it is that the brush on the roof is getting thin. Put a little more May-bush or tea-tree on, and it will soon thin out by the winter time.

If you keep a tin full of water in which some old iron—horse-shoes, nails, etc.—has been thrown, you'll find such water keeps the colour in your blue and pink *Hydrangeas*. The white ones are best kept white by being watered with lime water.

This is the right season of the year to put out new creepers, and as they are usually few in number you should be able to keep them watered.

What about a *Solanum Wendlandi*, that lovely, lavender clustered free-flowerer? It is a remarkably quick grower. Or a *Beaumontia Grandiflora*, the bell-shaped white beauty? Then there's the *Bauhinia Scandens*, one of the rarest, yet one of the loveliest, creepers we have seen. *Mina Lobata*—that dainty little red and yellow thing that flowers so freely all through the warm weather. It is only an annual, but it is worth a corner. For a bush-house creeper—something to beautify a post—what's better than the *Gloriosa Superba*? It has a golden orange flower with twisted petals.

Ferns, if properly attended to, should be looking well just now, and they can be kept so with a little fertiliser. Try sulphate of ammonia.

What about *Nasturtiums*?—Glorious colourings, good salad green, and good pickles.

Vegetable Notes for December.

Throughout the State you can sow—

Butter Beans	Kohl Rabi	Spring Onions
Beet	Lettuce	Sweet Corn
Cape Gooseberries	Lima Beans	Squashes
Capsicums	Madagascar Beans	Spinach
Cabbages	Marrows	Silver Beet
Cucumbers	Melons	Tomatoes
Eschalots	Peas	Tree Tomatoes
Egg Plants	Pumpkins	
French Beans	Radish	

Cucumbers—and where the womenfolk understand their cooking there is no better vegetable. They need a little attention in the way of water until they get through the early stage, and they can look after themselves.

Tomatoes need plenty of water, and a good rich soil. If you want to give them best conditions, mulch the plants with whatever dead leaves, straw, or rotten manure that you have. Seed should be sown now for the winter crop.

Make sure that the number of Pumpkin vines that you have is sufficient to carry you through. You do need plenty of Pumpkins. Though *Ironbark* is the best, the *Crown* is a good one.

Sow a packet of Cape Gooseberries. When pie time comes the cook will be glad of a few bushes to supply a variation of diet.

There is still time to put in Sweet Potato cuttings, though, of course, it can't be done in dry weather. There needs to be enough moisture in the soil to help them strike.

This month will see the enthusiast getting ready the Celery beds. Why not join in? It's easy enough to grow.

Farm Notes for December.

All through the State you can plant—

Amber Cane	Mauritius Beans	Rhodes Grass
Cow Peas	Maize	Sorghum
Imphee	Panicum	Sweet Potatoes
Japanese Millet	Paspalum	Siberian Millet
Kaffir Cron	Pumpkins	Sudan Grass

This month is generally the worst month of the whole year, but we recommend to be alert and have a little of the above seed on hand to plant after a thunderstorm or shower of rain. In the northern parts of the State potato-planting will begin this month. In the southern parts planting does not generally take place until January, but it won't be a bad idea to get the ground ready now. Generally speaking, all this time of the year seed potatoes are very scarce, and it would be wise to have supplies ready at hand.

Again we should like to put in a word for the Cow Peas. Though a difficult plant to cure in hay, it yields from two to three tons of very nutritious hay per acre. When used in place of bran, it will reduce the cost of feeding fully 25 per cent. For fattening bullocks it is nearly as good as lucerne—this either green or as hay. To make the vine into hay we would suggest wilting the crop, placing it in small cocks and covering with hay caps, to remain until cured.

In the way of green feed we recommend to plant *Fanicum*, *Imphee*, *Sorghum*, *Japanese Millet*, and *Siberian Millet*, the latter particularly; these are good stand-bys and should not be overlooked. Have a little seed handy and whip in after a good thunderstorm. Sheep and cattle thrive on it marvelously. There is a very large and varied variety these days, and some are beautiful, too.

Keep the hoe going, and prepare for sowing the hardy annuals next month.

Mail Orders Our Speciality

SUPPLEMENTS TO THIS CATALOGUE

Owing to the uncertainty of securing the same varieties each year, various sections of our business are not included in this catalogue. We issue separate descriptive lists of the following in due season.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bulbs | 5. Fruit Trees |
| 2. Carnations | 6. Gladioli |
| 3. Chrysanthemums | 7. Roses |
| 4. Dahlias | 8. Sweet Peas |

Our Garden Calendar published on the preceding pages of this catalogue will indicate the right time to plant the abovenamed. By reading the Calendar carefully each month, customers will know when to send for the lists.

Remember we are as near as your nearest Post Box.

Floral Department

The increased popularity of this department speaks well of the satisfaction of our numerous customers.

Wreaths, Bouquets, and other floral emblems will be despatched at shortest notice.

We should like to emphasise to our patrons that a 'phone call will always receive prompt and expert attention. In the event of our warehouse being closed, ring B 5079.

We cannot imagine a Wedding without flowers. No other objects in nature could be so appropriate to the solemn and joyous occasion of celebrating Nuptials. We take particular care in the preparation of bouquets and floral decorations for Weddings. Only the freshest and choicest blooms are used, and they are arranged with the most instructed artistry so as to give the maximum grace and memorability to the occasion for which they are used.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS.—Made up of the freshest and choicest white flowers in season, ferns, foliage, and streamers. From 12/6, 15/, and £1/1/-, according to design or quality.

BRIDESMAID'S BOUQUETS.—Made up of the choicest blooms in season in any desired toning and design. From 7/6 upwards.

MATRON'S POSIES.—From 5/-.

GENTLEMEN'S BUTTONHOLES.—From 3d. each.

ORANGE BLOSSOM BUTTONHOLES.—From 1/- each.

METAL WREATHS (Dome and wire cover complete).—

8 inches diameter	..	..	..	£1/5/-
9 "	"	"	..	£1/15/-
10 "	"	"	..	£2/5/-
11 "	"	"	..	£2/17/6
12 "	"	"	..	£3/10/-
13 "	"	"	..	£5/-/-

Our country friends kindly note that we despatch orders for Bouquets, Wreaths, etc., any reasonable distance, and utmost care is given to the packing to ensure satisfaction.

THE PERFECT GIFT

The one gift that expresses above all others the deepest and sincerest of sentiments is the gift of flowers. Our artists specialise in the preparation of presentation bouquets and gift pieces fashioned from flowers.

PRESENTATION BOUQUETS.—Made up with choice flowers, including streamers. From 7/6 each.

PRESENTATION BASKETS.—Artistically arranged with the best of flowers, fancy foliage and ferns; bows of ribbon to match; at 7/6, 10/6 each, and upwards.

PRESENTATION BASKETS of choice fruit and flowers. From 10/6 each.

SOUVENIRS BON VOYAGE.—From 5/- each.

SHOULDER SPRAYS of choice flowers in season, for 1/6.

Birthdays are a favourite time for the presentation of flowers; they express the donor's good wishes in the most delicate and effective manner.

In time of illness, too, flowers form the ideal medium for expressing sympathy and cheering the sick.

Handsome Floral Box containing Choice Fresh Flowers, suitable for presentation or hospital gifts. From 3/6 and 5/-.

THE WREATH

The Wreath expresses, about all, sincerity and deep feeling. It is used in the most solemn ceremonial, in memory of those whom we have esteemed or loved, for use on memorials and on all serious and grand occasions. We specialise in this type of work. Our Wreaths are prepared from the very loveliest chosen blooms, and woven with the finest care.

FRESH FLOWER WREATHS.—Made from choicest white flowers in season—7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15/-, £1/1/-, £1/5/-, £1/10/-, £2/2/-.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER WREATHS.—Made from exquisite artificial flowers and leaves. Same prices as above.



BRIDAL BOUQUET—SHOWER STYLE

Fodder, Green Feed, Maize, Etc.

WE make a special feature of this Department and all seeds catalogued can be relied upon to produce excellent results. They are specially selected and tested carefully by us, as a good seed is a commanding feature of our business, and in order to guard against a possibility of disappointment in this respect, we ascertain by a perfect system of testing the percentage of growths in the open ground, and only those samples giving satisfactory evidence of vitality are sent out.

BUCKWHEAT—Japanese

Price on application.

Culture.—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. It is also grown for green manure to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked. Sow the seed and then lightly roll the surface. Sow three-quarters bushel broadcast, and quarter bushel in drills, per acre.

CATTLE CABBAGE, Champion Drumhead

Culture.—Sow in April in seed beds of poor soil to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in June or July. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre. Land must be strong, rich and well worked, and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities.

COW PEA or CATIANG BEAN

Special quotations on application.

The Cow Pea does well and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. It has great value as a green manure, and, like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during growth.

Black. Clay Coloured.

Culture.—Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide, and thinning the plants to one foot apart in the drills; about 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50 lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seed pods have formed. For this purpose it can be sown during early summer.

GENUINE DWARF ESSEX BROAD-LEAVED SOWING RAPE

Special Prices for large lots.

Our stock is imported and of first quality.

Rape as a Green Crop.—For fattening sheep and lambs. Rape is one of the best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the Turnip. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swedish Turnip, but as they advance, a tall, branching foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the Turnip. Where sheep or lambs are fattened for market, Rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. Land should be prepared for Rape by ploughing well during the winter and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere; the land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January or February. When sown broadcast, from five to seven pounds is used per acre. Rape can also be grown for green manure and ploughed under as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For sheep the seed should be drilled the same as for Turnips. Sow three to four pounds per acre, and when the seed comes too thickly thin the young plants like Turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is full grown.

MAURITIUS BEANS

This Bean is now considered by experts to be the best of all the Legumes for the fertilisation of the soil, particularly for Sugar Cane. We shall be pleased to have inquiries for prices, etc.

ONIONS AS A FIELD CROP

There are thousands of acres of suitable land in this State to produce all the Onions that our population requires. Given a good season, the returns are very profitable. Prices are liable to market fluctuations.

Culture.—The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact with the roller before and after sowing. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering when pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. The barley is, of course, pulled up as soon as it has served its purpose. To produce large-sized Onions, the seeds should be sown in prepared beds in April, May and June, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant them carefully in rows two feet apart and nine inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is August.

Sow in Drills, with machine—4 lbs. seed to acre, ordinary crop.

Sow in Drills (open) with hand—8 lbs. seed to acre, ordinary crop.

Sow in Drills, with machine—8 lbs. seed to acre, for pickling onions.

Sow in Drills (open), with hand—15 lbs. seed to acre, for pickling onions.

Sow Broadcast—23 lbs. seed to acre, for pickling onions.

Brown Spanish

White Spanish

Brown Spanish (Hunter River). Prices on application.

PEANUTS

Special quotations for large quantities.

(Arachis hypogea)

9d. per lb.

These Nuts do well in most of the warm districts of our State. The soil should be of a very open nature, thoroughly broken up, but not to a greater depth than four or five inches. It being desirable to keep the Nuts as near the surface as possible. Sow the Nuts in September in drills three feet apart, and nine to twelve inches between the Nuts, and about three inches deep. They may be planted whole at the rate of 40 lbs. to the acre. It is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds until the vines have covered the ground, when the crop will need but little attention. Harvest when the vines turn yellow and while most of the Nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, pigs or poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any nuts or remnants that may be left.

SEED GRAIN—Selected Samples

We sell Seed Grain for **Net Cash only**, free on boat or rail. Prices on application.

Barley.—Cape and Skinless.

Seed Oats.—White Tartarian, Algerian, Sunrise, Mulga.

Seed Wheat.—Florence, Federation.

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable stocks are available. Samples on application.

Our Farm Seeds are specially selected, thoroughly clean and free from noxious weeds.

Fodder, Green Feed, Maize, Etc. (Continued)

SELECTED SEED MAIZE

Owing to market fluctuations, it is difficult to fix prices. We make a point of offering graded samples where possible, and in that respect we will be pleased to post samples and quotations on application.

Culture.—A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for seed crop in drills three feet to 4ft. 6in. apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or quarter bushel in drills. Ninety Day or Hickory King are best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.

Early Yellow Dent.—One of the finest Maizes, very early, deep grain, and a heavy cropper.

Early Leaming.—This is perhaps the best of all the early-maturing varieties, and for the Downs it is best.

Hickory King.—A large grain, yields well, excellent for green feed.

Ninety Day.—A variety in large demand for green fodder.

Yellow Horsetooth.—A standard variety, producing excellent crops in suitable districts. The grain is light, but at the same time it is a heavy cropper.

And Other Varieties.

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS FOR GREEN FODDER

Most useful forage plants, producing enormous crops on any well-worked average soil, during the hottest months, and on rich alluvial land yield enormous crops. Can either be cut green for fodder or ensilage, or ripened and cut into chaff.

Culture.—The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time. Sow seed in drills three feet apart at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre, or 20 lbs. broadcast. September, October, November and December are the best months for sowing.

Impee or Planter's Friend (Brown Seed).—Wonderfully productive.

Saccharine.—The ideal late Sorghum, very palatable and fattening, ratoons persistently from roots when matured stalks have been cut.

Kafir Corn (Sorghum Tartaricum).—White and red seeded; grown principally for fowl feed.

Hungarian Millet.—Excellent for green fodder and hay; three feet to six feet only; 10 lbs. per acre in drills, or 20 lbs. broadcast. Special prices on application.

Siberian Millet.—A dwarf-growing variety; exceedingly hardy and prolific.

Japanese Millet.—One of the finest fodder plants, of rapid growth, yielding large quantities of green fodder. Drought-resisting.

Broom Millet.—Valuable only for broom-making. Price on application.

TARES or VETCHES

Special price for large quantities on application

LARGE BLACK.

Culture.—Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefers rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clayey ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. On average land one ploughing will be sufficient. It is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sow in March, April, and May, with barley or rye. Tares yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre, and a half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the Tares off the ground, and helps to produce a better and heavier crop.

RYE (COMMON)

(Price on application.)

Culture.—This excellent forage plant will grow on poor or rich land; can be sown alone or with Tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green feed, and is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast; 1 bushel per acre.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE

A valuable fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food. Grows four to five feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. Does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow.

Culture.—Sow in April, May, and June in seed beds of poor soil, when plants are large enough; or sow broadcast, say five to six pounds per acre. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out; or sow in drills two to three pounds per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well-worked, and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre will not be a too liberal dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

WHITE MUSTARD

Price, 2/- per lb.

Special quotations for cwt. lots.

Mustard is sometimes grown as an auxiliary forage crop. It is apt to prove too laxative when fed alone, and should therefore be given with caution, especially to animals that have been accustomed to dry feed. **We recommend the use of it with Dwarf Essex Rape**, at the rate of one ounce of Mustard Seed to one pound of Rape—the two combined forming a most excellent fodder. As a green manure, Mustard can be used with great benefit to land that is devoid of humus.

SILVER BEET

3/6 per lb.

During the past years experiments have been made in New Zealand and Australia with Silver and Spinach Beet for sheep grazing. This plant is grown for the green tops, not for the roots, as with other Beets, and it is found that the foliage is so quickly reproduced after being eaten down that it makes one of the most profitable plants for sheep fattening. Being a deep rooter, it stands a considerable amount of dry weather, but, naturally, requires subsoil moisture and occasional showers to keep it in vigorous growth. We should recommend that it be sown in the early spring to get the best results. Planted at this season it should last twelve months in full profit before going to seed; it may be grown in warmer climates in the autumn, but would not last so long.

Plant in rows, 30 inches apart, so that the land can be hoed, and thin to 9 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Sow three or four pounds per acre.

Farmers! Note

We are noted throughout Queensland for the quality of our seed. Get our quotation before purchasing—our prices are keen. Remember, we are as near as your nearest post box.

Root Crops

FIELD CARROTS

WHITE BELGIAN, YELLOW BELGIAN, LARGE RED

Culture.—Valuable root crop; prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply tilled. Choose land in good heart and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and has had a first weeding and thinning. Four pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during May, June and July.

MANGEL WURZEL or MANGOLD

2/- per lb.

No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of the milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful also for feeding cows and pigs. The long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed.

Culture.—Good strong and deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. January to March, also in the spring, are the best months to sow.

Long Yellow.—Excellent for deep rich strong soil.

Mammoth Long red.—Best variety for deep, well-worked rich land.

Yellow Globe.—Most suitable for shallow soils; keeps well.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian

9d. per lb.

Culture.—The seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin same distance between each plant; 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

PUMPKIN—Cattle

MAMMOTH, 12/6 per lb.

Gramma 8/6 per lb.

Mixed Varieties 3/6 per lb.

Culture.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before the middle of October as a field crop, and, if the land and the weather be unfavourable, sowing may be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop, and dug in—not merely in the holes where the seed is sown. These should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

SUGAR BEET—Wanazleben, White

3/- per lb.

This root crop makes an excellent food for dairy cattle and pigs, and yields heavily.

Culture.—The cultivation is much the same as that of Mangel Wurzel, but the plants should stand closer in the rows.

SWEDE AND OTHER FIELD TURNIPS

2/6 per lb.

Special Price for larger quantities.

Culture.—Any rich, strong land, if well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, will produce fine turnips. The best time to sow Swedes is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

Pomeranian White Globe.—A large white round turnip, will grow up to 10 lbs. in weight in good soil.

Laing's Purple Top.—A favourite variety, can be used for table also.

Imperial Purple Top Swede.—Splendid heavy Swede; fine shape; excellent quality and keeps well.

Mammoth Purple Top Swede.—Hardy and a good keeper.

Petersen Bros. and Craig's Champion Purple Top Swede.—Fine shape and very heavy cropper.

SEED POTATOES

The Seed Potatoes that we particularise here are the most popular varieties for our Queensland climate. Supplies are imported from our growers in Victoria and Tasmania—growers with whom we have had dealings for a number of years.

We make a special point of hand-picking the seed before they leave our warehouse. Customers, therefore, can rely on prime samples. Price on application.

Guyra Blue.—This potato has proved one of the finest varieties introduced. In the New England district it has gained first place for quality and productiveness, being much in demand by local growers. It thrives well practically in any soil, and in that respect should meet with favour.

Early Carmen.—This spud is a good cooker, but continually breaks away, so that you'll wonder if it is not Snowflake you have. In fact, it's more liable than any potato to break away from itself. It's a good all-round potato.

Brownell Beauty.—This is one of the leading table potatoes, and is a heavy cropper in pretty well any soil; it's a good carrying variety, too.

Manhattan.—A tip-top market variety, good cropper, and one that keeps well.

Satisfaction.—Given a light, sandy soil, you'll find this spud come up trumps. It's a good cropper, a first quality cooker and keeps well in general.

Up-to-Date.—We recommend this robust-growing Scotch potato for a main crop. It is almost round, with a pale-coloured flesh, and a good market variety. It likes a light soil for preference.

Pasture Grasses

State approximately quantity required when writing for Quotations. 20 lbs. represent a bushel of Grass Seed. Samples and Prices post free.

COCKSFOOT or ORCHARD GRASS

(*Daactylis glomerata.*)

Perennial. Height, 3ft. to 6ft.

Of all the pasture grasses Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stockholders and farmers in the State, and is considered a most excellent, permanent pasture grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it and eat it most readily. It grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places and stands our summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate. It is very productive during the summer, say for the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought. It does well on high light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to. It yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures. If is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the perennial varieties. Sow on scrub land, 20lbs to the acre. Price according to market.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lollum Italicum.*)

Biennial. Height, 1½ft. to 2½ft.

A valuable biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. Price according to market.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

(*Lollum perenne.*)

Perennial. Height, 1½ft. to 2 ft.

This is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at all times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre.

A splendid new fodder plant.

PRAIRIE GRASS

(*Bromus unioloides.*)

Perennial. Height, 2½ft. to 3ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year, providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs to the acre.

Price according to market.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Or Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.

This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil and has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long, dry season. It is able to hold its own ground against any natural grasses when once established, and is to be found generally growing in large patches to the exclusion of all other grasses. It makes fine early feed, and yields a large quantity of herbage. It is also a valuable variety for lawns.

CLOVER

BERSEEM, or EGYPTIAN CLOVER.

Makes strong and rapid Winter Growth.

A strong-growing annual, with succulent, fleshy stems and broad, soft leaves. The flowers are cream or pale yellow in colour, and are clustered together in a compact cylindrical spike.

In its first growth, Berseem appears to send up a single stem, carrying several leaves, but no lateral branches. At the time of the first cut, however, when growth is from 15 inches to 16 inches high, there appears at the base of this original stem three or four side shoots, which, after the first cut shoot upwards and replace the first stem; therefore the second cut is much denser and on the whole heavier than the first cut. The best time to sow is the beginning of March, so that the plant may make a good start with the first autumn rains.

The first cut is available from 45 to 60 days after sowing, followed by a second and a third cut, and sometimes a fourth, although the latter is never heavy, and is usually reserved for seed. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it may be given to them at any stage of growth. It does not taint milk in the slightest degree.

Sow 20 lbs. to 30 lbs. per acre. 2/6 per lb.

Trifolium Subterraneum (Subterranean Clover).—Most nutritious herbage grown. Splendid for grazing. Grows in dry, sandy soil and gravelly pastures. One of its most valuable characteristics is that it sows itself when once it gets a start. This can be claimed for no other Clover. The best time to sow is in the autumn, for although we have noticed it germinating on the surface in July, exposed to severe frosts without being injured, early sowing affords it a longer period in which to more fully develop. Cattle may run or graze upon this Trifolium all the year round without harming it; Trifolium Subterraneum is a very fattening herbage. It has no equal for the general purposes of excellent feed, pertinacity of reproduction, supply of humus and charging the soil with nitrogen. It is more economical and effective in providing humus and nitrogen to the soil than any other plant known to the scientific world. Land sown with it will annually reproduce a crop from its buried seed pods for many years. Clean seed, 2/- . Special price for large quantities.

Cow Grass, or Perennial Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense perenne*).—This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the State. Deep cultivation is wanted for the crop, and it will give large returns; 14 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1/9 per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER

This variety is well cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10 lbs. required to sow an acre; 2/3 lb.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson Clover provides large crops of hay, and is the source of an unfailing supply of manure. For hay it must be cut before it comes into full bloom, as otherwise it may cause hairballs to form in the animal's stomach. It is the great nitrogen gatherer, and economises in the use of fertilisers. Improves poor lands and restores to fertility those worn by excessive culture. Prices on application.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

(*TRIFOLIUM REPENS.*)

This is found to succeed admirably all over the State, and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous; it suffers during dry seasons, but springs quickly after the first rain.

It is an excellent pasture grass, forming, in conjunction with Cocksfoot and Rye Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for stock. It succeeds well on all rich, clayey lands, if not too wet, and should be introduced into every pasture. Quantity required to sow an acre, 14 lbs. 2/3 per lb.

Pasture Grasses (Continued)

LUCERNE

(THE KING OF FODDER CROPS.)

The cultivation of Lucerne, and its unsurpassable value as a fodder plant, with irrigation, has become generally recognised during the past few years, and is now being extensively cultivated in Victoria, especially in the Northern district, where it has been found to do exceedingly well.

The most favourable soils for Lucerne are those of a deep alluvial character; soils resting on limestone; deep soils of a black and rich chocolate character; soils rather light than heavy, and with a good proportion of vegetable earth, are suitable for this plant. The land should be well prepared before sowing, and should be thoroughly cleared of weeds, otherwise the plants will be choked out before they are properly established. It can be cut five or six times during a season and, being perennial, will yield good crops for many years, but it requires regular manuring every year to return to the soil the substance withdrawn by roots and growth.

In the cooler districts, seeds should be sown in the spring, but where winters are not too severe, autumn is the best time as it allows the plants to become well rooted before the dry, hot weather sets in.

The quantity of Seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 20 lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about two feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds and open up the soil.

Lucerne will fatten cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., better. Lucernes are specially machine cleaned, hand sieved, free from dodder, and true to name.

Special quote for large quantities.

Hunter River.—This variety has in the past been very much in demand. It is extra broadleaved, succulent, and does remarkably well throughout the State. Seed very scarce.

COUCH or DOOB GRASS

This is without doubt a most valuable pasture grass, as many pastures where it abounds would be comparatively useless without it. As a summer grass it has no equal, as during the hottest weather it has always a green appearance; however, its fattening qualities are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sandhills or dams, or for sowing around sheep or cattle yards, as its long creeping shoots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet or net-work of roots. During winter it is very brown, but its wiry stem will always give a nutritious bite. The collection of seed is a matter of great difficulty. This seed being very light, must be carefully sown, and should always be mixed with sand, as getting the seed to germinate is a matter of great difficulty. Price on application.

RHODES GRASS

(Chloris, Virgata, or C. Abyssinica.)

One of the greatest drought-resisting grasses ever introduced. This splendid new grass has proved itself to be one of the best summer grasses ever introduced into Australia. Its drought-resisting qualities are remarkable, the Rhodes grass standing out conspicuously green when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. The value of this grass cannot be over-estimated. All kinds of stock eat it readily, either green, chaffed, or as hay. The plants spread like Couch and take root at each joint. It is a very rapid grower, and will in a very short time fill up a paddock, growing luxuriantly on any soil and producing seed all the summer. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the summer and autumn. Prices on application; quotation for quantity.

PHALARIS COMMUTATA

(CANARY GRASS.)

THE KING OF ALL WINTER GRASSES.

Grows between 6 and 7 feet high; resists frosts and drought; makes wonderful growth through the winter. This new grass will prove, when properly known, a revelation to the farmer, grazier, and dairyman throughout the State. Its wonderful properties as a fodder are unequalled. Its luxuriant growth during winter is astonishing. Cattle fatten on it in no time. Without a doubt the finest grass in cultivation. Sow early autumn or spring.

Price on application.

PASPALUM DILITATUM

(Golden Crown Grass.)

Withstands drought and is not affected by frosts. This wonderful Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the spring and early autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to our experience, it succeeds best in light, sandy soils; 7 lbs. will sow an acre. Price on application.

SUDAN GRASS

VALUABLE FORAGE CROP.

Sudan Grass is a tall, annual grass, and under average conditions grows to a height of about six or seven feet. It may be sown broadcast or planted in drills 30 to 36 inches apart. If planted in drills, 2 or 3 lbs. of seed per acre would be sufficient. It should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm, but in order to allow of greater cutting of hay, seeding should be done as early in the season as possible.

The crop should be cut for hay as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cutting is advisable where two or more cuttings are required. If left for seed, it should be cut as soon as the greater portion of the seed is ripe.

Sudan Grass is a great hay-producing crop, both in quality and yield, and is without doubt one of the greatest drought-resisting forage crops known. At the same time it does not blight where the moisture is heavy, and recovers rapidly after cutting, the next crop usually being ready for harvest within thirty days from first cutting.

Sudan Grass is an annual plant, and, taking into consideration the value of the forage, hay and seed, it is recognised as one of the most profitable crops.

The seed is very similar to Johnson Grass seed, and growers should be very careful in purchasing. We have spared no trouble in the matter of securing seed that is absolutely free from Johnson Grass seed, and have had it grown and stored for planting purposes under the supervision of an expert grower.

FETERITA

A NEW VARIETY OF SORGHUM.

Feterita is an early-maturing, drought-resisting Sorghum, of considerable promise, both for grain and forage. It has rather slender stems, varying in height from 4 to 7 feet with locality and season.

Cultivation.—It should be cultivated in much the same manner as corn. If the ground is not in good tillage, a harrow will be found the most economical tool for the first two or three cultivations. A thorough and rather deep cultivation should be given when the crop is about 12 inches high. Two later cultivations will be necessary to conserve moisture properly, and in case the ground is foul with weeds further cultivation may be required. We recommend to sow the seed one to two and a half inches deep.

Farmers' Seed Sowing Table

Don't let unnecessary overhead expenses eat up some of your profits. There is no necessity to load your seeding costs with excessive seeding amounts when reference to this chart will give you accurate information. The figures shown are for soils of good quality. For poor soils, quantities should be increased 10 to 20 per cent., according to quality of soil. We do not stock all the items shown, but submit this table for the help of our customers. We can procure any item not stocked.

	Quantity per acre	Weight sold per bus.		Quantity per acre	Weight sold per bus.
Amber Cane for green fodder (broadcast)	12 to 15 lbs.	40 lbs.	Millet (in drills)	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Amber Cane, for green fodder (in drills)	8 to 10 lbs.	40 lbs.	Millet (broadcast)	12 to 15 lbs.	— lbs.
Artichokes	4 to 6 cwt.	— lbs.	Mitchell Grass	2 to 3 lbs.	— lbs.
Barley	2 bus.	50 lbs.	Mustard	8 to 10 lbs.	56 lbs.
Beans, Broad	2 to 3 bus.	60 lbs.	Mustard, with Rape	1 to 1 1/2 lb.	— lbs.
Beans, French, Beans, Horse or Tick	2 bus.	60 lbs.	Oats	2 to 3 bus.	40 lbs.
Beans, Soja (Soy), broadcast	2 bus.	60 lbs.	Onions	3 lbs.	— lbs.
Broom Corn	10 to 12 lbs.	50 lbs.	Paspalum	10 to 12 lbs.	20 lbs.
Buckwheat, In drills, 1/2 bush. (broadcast)	1 bus.	50 lbs.	Paspalum Compressum	5 lbs.	— lbs.
Cabbage, Field (to transplant)	1/2 to 1 lb.	— lbs.	Peas	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Canary Seed	17 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.	Pea Nuts	30 to 40 lbs.	— lbs.
Carrot (in drills)	3 to 4 lbs.	— lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass	1 to 1 1/2 bus.	20 lbs.
Cattle Melon	2 lbs.	— lbs.	Phalaris (in drills)	2 to 3 lbs.	20 lbs.
Cauliflower	1/2 lb.	— lbs.	Phalaris (broadcast)	6 to 8 lbs.	20 lbs.
Cabbage, large-rooted (in drills)	4 to 5 lbs.	— lbs.	Poa Aquatica	3 bag roots	— lbs.
Chicory, large-rooted (broadcast)	10 to 12 lbs.	— lbs.	Potatoes	6 to 8 cwt.	— lbs.
Chou Moellier (broadcast)	2 to 3 lbs.	— lbs.	Prairie	2 bus.	20 lbs.
Chou Moellier (in drills)	2 lbs.	— lbs.	Pumpkin, Cattle	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Clover (mixed with grasses)	4 to 6 lbs.	— lbs.	Rape (broadcast)	6 to 8 lbs.	56 lbs.
Clover, alone	10 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.	Rape (in drills)	4 to 6 lbs.	56 lbs.
Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.	Rhodes Grass	8 to 10 lbs.	20 lbs.
Clover, Melilotus	12 to 15 lbs.	50 lbs.	Rib Grass, alone	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
Cocksfoot	1/2 to 1 bus.	20 lbs.	Rib Grass, with other grasses	2 lbs.	20 lbs.
Couch Grass	10 to 12 lbs.	20 lbs.	Rye Grass	1 1/2 to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Cow Peas, In drills, 15 lbs. (broadcast)	1 bus.	60 lbs.	Rye Grain	2 to 3 bus.	60 lbs.
Danthonia	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.	Sainfoin	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Grasses, mixed	1 1/2 to 2 lbs.	20 lbs.	Sheep's Burnet	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Johnson Grass (broadcast)	20 lbs.	— lbs.	Silver Beet	4 to 5 lbs.	— lbs.
Kale, Thousand-headed (in drills)	2 lbs.	— lbs.	Sorghum, for green fodder (broadcast)	12 to 15 lbs.	40 lbs.
Kale, Thousand-headed (to transplant)	1 lb.	— lbs.	Sorghum, drilled	6 to 8 lbs.	— lbs.
Kikuyu Grass	2,500 roots	— lbs.	Soudan Grass (broadcast)	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Linseed	1 to 2 bus.	56 lbs.	Soudan Grass (in drills)	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Lotus Major	3 to 4 lbs.	— lbs.	Strawberry Clover	From 1 lb.	— lbs.
Lucerne (broadcast)	10 to 15 lbs.	— lbs.	Sugar Beet	6 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne (in drills)	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.	Sugar Gum	4 to 6 ozs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, Tree	4 lbs.	— lbs.	Subterranean Clover	5 to 7 lbs.	— lbs.
Lupins	1 1/2 to 2 bus.	60 lbs.	Sulla	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Maize, for green feed (broadcast)	1 1/2 to 2 bus.	56 lbs.	Sunflower	12 lbs.	— lbs.
Maize (in drills)	1/2 to 1 bus.	56 lbs.	Tares or Vetches, alone	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Mangels	4 to 6 lbs.	20 lbs.	Tares or Vetches, with grain	1 bus.	60 lbs.
Melon, Rock	1 lb.	— lbs.	Teosinte, in drills	3 lbs.	— lbs.
Melon, Water	2 lbs.	— lbs.	Timothy	30 lbs.	20 lbs.
			Tomatoes	2 ounces	— lbs.
			Turnip, Swedes	2 to 3 lbs.	50 lbs.
			Wallaby Grass	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
			Wheat, In drills for grain	1 to 1 bus.	— lbs.
			Wheat (broadcast)	1 to 2 bus.	60 lbs.
			Yorkshire Fog	30 lbs.	— lbs.

Manures and Fertilizers

We make a special effort to supply the needs of Farmers and Gardeners requiring these lines and can supply any quantity. Send for quotations. We deliver F.O.R. or F.O.B. Brisbane, but transport charges are extra.

SUPERPHOSPHATES.—One of the best fertilisers for pastures and general use. Prices: 1 cwt., 7/6; 1/2 cwt., 4/-; 3/4 cwt., 2/6; 14 lbs., 1/9; 7 lbs., 1/-.

SPECIAL BONE DUST.—Manufactured specially for us. A sure, slow-acting fertilizer. Prices: 1 cwt., 10/-; 1/2 cwt., 5/6; 3/4 cwt., 3/-; 14 lbs., 1/9; 7 lbs., 1/-.

BLOOD and BONE.—For general garden and market garden crops. Prices: 5 lbs., 1/-; 10/6 cwt.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—For lawns and forcing garden crops. It may be used dry at the rate of one ounce to the square yard or as a liquid fertilizer applied separately at the rate of one ounce to the gallon of water. Price, 3d. per lb.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.—For dressing around roses, tomatoes, fruit trees, etc. This fertilizer gives colour to the flowers and fruit. Price, 4d. per lb.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A stimulant applied at the rate of one tablespoon to one gallon of water. Price, 4d. per lb.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

"E" Denotes Evergreen—"D" Denotes Deciduous.

ABUTILON

(Chinese Lantern)

Souvenir de Bonn; foliage regularly margined with silvery white; flowers orange veined with scarlet; 4 feet. E. Price, 1/6 each.

ACALYPHA

Popular for lawns, hedges and odd corners; has pretty variegated foliage, and grows up to 6ft. in height. Several varieties. E. Price, 1/6.

ARDISIA

A. crenulata is a beautiful dwarf shrub, suitable for pot culture; produces bunches of crimson berries in winter. E. Price, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

AZALEA

One of the most gorgeous of our early spring flowering shrubs; a dwarf and compact grower, having flowers from pure white to deep crimson, according to the species. E. Price from 2/6 each, according to size. List of varieties on application.

BROWALLIA JAMIESONI

Deep orange coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer. Its foliage is handsome and evergreen, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form. E. Price, 1/6.

BRUGMANSIA KNIGHTII

Popularly known as Angel's Trumpet; bears large white trumpet-shaped flowers in spring and summer. 10 feet. E. Price, 2/-.

BUDDLEIA

Rapid growing evergreen shrubs, producing panicles of attractive lavender coloured flowers during spring and summer. They are hardy and will thrive in any soil or situation. Height, 5 to 8 feet.

Davidii has dark purple flowers.

Veitchiana has flowers resembling English lilac and is strongly scented.

Always prune Buddleias after flowering. E. Price, 1/6 each.

BRUNSFELSIA

(Franciscea)

Elegant free-flowering evergreen shrubs, producing lavender and white flowers in spring and summer. E. Price, 1/6.

CAMELLIA

A well-known shrub, with a graceful and compact habit. Bears a profusion of lovely flowers throughout the autumn and winter months. Our stock comprises many varieties ranging in colour from pure white to deep red. E. Price, from 3/- each.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS

The Blue Spirea. Bears blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. 4 feet. D. Price, 1/6.

CASSIA

Very showy shrubs, bearing masses of flowers in autumn.

C. candolleana is one of the best yellow flowering shrubs; will not withstand too much frost and requires pruning after flowering. D. Price, 1/6.

C. fistula has large racemes of yellow flowers similar to Wisteria. 10 feet. E. Price, 2/-.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM

A large shrub bearing greenish white flowers during summer, and which are fragrant at night. 8 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

CHAMAELAUCIUM

UNCINATUM

(Geraldton Wax Flower)

A graceful flowering shrub with delicate pink coloured ti-tree like flowers, which are borne in bunches in spring. 5 feet. E. Price, 3/6.

CHORIZEMA CORDATA

A very pretty native shrub, covered in spring with delightful orange and red pea-shaped flowers. 3 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA

A unique Queensland shrub called "Bird Flower" on account of the fancied resemblance of its spikes of greeny-yellow flowers to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branches. 8 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

CROTONS

Noted for their varied coloured leaves; will thrive in Southern Queensland in warm, sheltered positions. Several varieties available from 1/6 each.

CUPHEA JORULLENSIS

Dwarf flowering plants; old favourites; flowers delicate tubes; very hardy; bears yellow and red flowers. 3 feet. E. Price, 1/-.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS

(Wedding Bells)

A dwarf flowering shrub with double white flowers. 4 feet. Price, 2/-.

DIERVILLA (WEIGELIA)

Beautiful deciduous plants; profuse bloomers; fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers. 3 feet. D. Price, 1/6.

DURANTA

A pretty family of hardy evergreen shrubs, producing small blue flowers during the greater part of the year, and followed by yellow berries. A good hedge plant. 4 to 8 feet. E.

Plumieri, bears lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. Out of ground plants, 5/- per doz., 35/- per 100. Plants in pots, 1/- each.

Variegated—A variety with variegated foliage, green and white. Plants out of ground, 6d. each, 5/- doz. Plants in pots, 1/- each.

ERYTHRINA

(Coral Trees)

Very handsome flowering trees; will thrive in poorish soil.

Crista-galli, bright deep scarlet. 8 feet. D. Price, 1/6.

ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA

Fine evergreen shrubs with glowing foliage and attractive bell-shaped wax flowers, coral red, borne in terminal racemes. Hardy and will thrive in any soil or situation. 6 feet. E. Price 1/6.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS

Crown of Thorns. A curious and beautiful plant of dwarf habit. The shoots are hard and woody with strong prickles; bright crimson flowers produced in trusses, nearly always in flower; suitable for dwarf hedges and rock work. 4 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

GARDENIA INTERMEDIA

The most popular shrub grown in Australian gardens. During spring its branches are literally clothed with large, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance. Grows to a height of about 8 feet. E. Price, 2/-.

GOLDFUSSIA ANISOPHYLLA

An attractive dwarf shrub for rockeries or planting with perennial plants. Has bright green foliage, turning to coppery purple shade, and bears lavender bell-shaped flowers. 3 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

GREVILLEA BANKSII FOSTERII

Dwarf silky oak, bearing rich crimson flowers. 6 to 8 feet. E. Price, 2/-.

HYDRANGEA

New varieties of very beautiful Hydrangeas have recently been raised in England and France. They are quite distinct, both in foliage and flowers, from the old variety. The colourings are magnificent, and some of them bloom right into the winter. Colours range from deep pink to vivid blue and pure white. Colours vary according to soil and locality.

Ajisai.—Rosy blue to light blue, with a double row of petals forming like miniature crest. Price, 1/6.

Etincelant.—Bright carmine, good dwarf habit. Price, 1/6.

Parzival.—Deep ruby red; flowers shaped like Primulas. Price, 2/-.

La Lorraine.—Soft pink turning into a darker shade. Price, 1/6.

Madame Mailliere.—Pure white with carmine pink eyes. Sprays very large flowers, rounded and regularly dentured. Price, 1/6.

Otaska.—The old pink variety. Price, 1/6.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs (Continued)

HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS

(False Jasmine or Cestrum)

Free flowering shrub like a giant Bouvardia, producing tubular scarlet flowers in large dense drooping panicles. Grows from 4 feet to 10 feet high. E. Price, 1/6.

HIBISCUS

These shrubs are really indispensable in the flower garden or shrubbery. They require little attention and grow well in any soil, with or without shelter. They produce a lovely mass of large flowers almost throughout the year. E. Price, 1/6.

Andersoni.—A dark red variety with a rich black eye. Susceptible to frost.

Camdeni.—Single red. This is the common Brisbane variety.

Coelistis.—Azure blue.

Conqueror.—Buff yellow with crimson throat. Very good.

Cooperi.—A beautiful variety grown for the foliage only, which is variegated.

General Courtes.—A splendid scarlet, very large flowers.

Gloria.—Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake.

Island Empress.—Rich pink, double form of Island Queen.

Island Queen.—Rich pink, a good colour and distinct.

Lamberti.—Double crimson, very good.

Madeline Champion.—Rich apricot.

Peach Blow.—Semi-double, salmon pink.

Rosy Morn.—Old rose with deeper veination of salmon, old rose on reverse of petals.

Rose Scott.—Single; rose pink with dark eye.

Wrightii.—Exceptionally large, single; white with red eye.

Deciduous Type

Mutabilis alba.—Large double white flowers. Price, 1/6 each.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM

Large white flowers, sweetly scented; can be grown either as a shrub or climber. E. Price, 1/6.

Nudiflorum.—Bright golden yellow; flowers in winter; spreading habit. Price, 1/6.

Polioctum.—Extra large star-shaped flowers. Price, 1/6.

LANTANA

These hybrid varieties are very showy dwarf, rapid-growing shrubs, and will stand dry conditions. A well-clipped plant, produces a mass of flowers and is most effective. Wonderful subjects for low flowering hedges. 6 feet. E.

Chelsea Gem.—Brilliant crimson suffused with orange. Price, 1/- each.

Diadem.—Pink; very attractive. Price, 1/- each, 10/- doz.

Drap D'Or.—Golden yellow. Price, 1/- each.

Snowflake.—Pure white and compact. Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen.

Sellowiana.—Purple lilac; dwarf trailing variety, suitable for rockeries. Price, 9d. each, 7/6 dozen.

LAGERSTROEMIA

(Crape Myrtle)

Very showy and attractive shrubs, being covered with a dense mass of flowers in summer. Should be cut hard back each winter. 8 feet. D. **Indica**, Red; **Matthewsii**, Lilac. Price, 2/- each.

LASIANDRA

These are very popular flowering shrubs, the open, rich-coloured flowers being conspicuous for the greater part of the year. They like plenty of sun and should be cut back after flowering each year. 5 to 8 feet. E.

Edwardsii.—The best variety; compact, bushy growth, large blue flowers. Price, 1/6.

Macrantha Grandiflora.—Extra large flowers of deep purple. Price, 1/6.

Rosea.—Pink, very free flowering. Price, 2/-.

LIGISTRUM

(Privet)

Very hardy shrubs for hedges or single specimens. E.

Lucidum.—The shiny large leaf Japanese Privet for tall hedges. Price, 3/6 dozen out of ground.

Pubescens.—The small leaved Privet, mostly used for hedges. Price, 3/6 doz. out of ground.

Ovalifolium aurem elegantissimum.—A beautiful golden Privet suitable for single specimen or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain its bright yellow colour. In pots, 10/- dozen; out of ground, 5/- dozen.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA

Port Wine Magnolia.—Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance, which is emitted from its unseen flowers. 5 feet. E. Price, 2/6.

MOSCHOSMA RIPARIUM

A beautiful dwarf shrub bearing dense masses of feathery pink flowers in winter; very highly perfumed. 4 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

MURRAYA EXOTICA

A good hedge plant with sweet scented white flowers. A beautiful evergreen shrub, growing from 4 to 8 feet high. E. Price, 1/6.

NANDINA DOMESTICA

The Sacred Bamboo of Japan; has handsome dark green foliage; very useful for floral work. 6 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

OCHNA MULTIFLORA

Bears fragrant yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A beautiful shrub growing up to 6 feet high. E. Price, 1/6.

OLEANDER

(Nerium)

These are some of our hardest shrubs and will grow in either sun or shade where no other shrub will thrive. The bushes are liberally clothed throughout the summer with flowers. Varieties available in Crimson, White, Cerise, Salmon, and Light Pink. 6 to 10 feet. E. Price, 2/- each.

PENTAS CARNEA

A beautiful dwarf shrub, about 3ft. high, bearing attractive heads of pink flowers like Bouvardias. E. Price, 1/-.

PHILADELPHUS

(Mock Orange)

Bushy shrubs of 3 to 6 feet in height, covered in spring with strongly perfumed white flowers; very hardy, will grow anywhere. D. Price, 2/-.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS

A showy shrub suitable for hedge or single specimen, bearing numerous light blue flowers in summer; stands hot conditions. 5 feet. E. Price 1/6. Also red variety, 1/6.

POINCIANA GILLIESI

Bird of Paradise Flower. Bears orange and yellow flowers in summer. 6 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA

The floral emblem of Brisbane; bears enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet with the small green and yellow flower in centre. Susceptible to frost and should be cut back after flowering. 5 feet. D. Price, 2/-.

RHAPIOLEPIS INDICA

Indian Hawthorn. A handsome evergreen shrub. Has foliage like green velvet, the young leaves first being brown red. Bears a profusion of pink and white flowers in summer and autumn, followed by black berries. 8 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

RONDELETIA AMOENA

A very pleasing evergreen shrub; very suitable for coastal climate. Bears salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. 8 feet. E. Price, 2/6.

RUSSELIA JUNCEA

A shrubby plant with smooth rush-like branches pendulous at the top. The bright scarlet tubulous flowers are produced in loose racemes throughout the year. An ornamental subject, suitable for planting with Bouvardias. 5 feet. E. Price, 1/-.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM

(Spanish Broom)

One of the hardest and most spectacular of all yellow flowering shrubs. Bears rush-like branches bearing bright golden yellow flowers in spring and summer. 6 to 8 feet. E. Price, 2/-.

SPIREA

Hardy, easily cultivated shrub. One of the most floriferous and attractive flowering plants in existence; nice foliage.

S. Caryopteris bears flowers of a very pretty shade of blue and grows into a nice compact bush about 3 feet high. Price, 1/6.

S. Japonica (Double May) bears pure white flowers and should be in every garden. E. Price, 1/6 each.

TABERNAEMONTANA COOMASSA

A charming garden shrub, bearing a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers of Gardenia form, sweetly scented. 5 feet. E. Price, 2/-.

TAMARIX GALLICA

(Flowering Cypress)

Bears very large plume-like panicles of minute pink flowers in spring and summer. Very suitable for planting in poor sandy soils or by the sea. 12 feet. D. Price, 2/-; also **Japonica**, a beautiful variety with lovely autumn foliage for decorative work. 12 feet. D. Price 2/-.

TECOMA CAPENSIS

(Trumpet Flower)

A beautiful shrub, which makes a good hedge; crimson. 12 feet. E. Price, 1/6.

TECOMA STANS

A showy and beautiful shrub, producing clusters of yellow flowers. It attains a height of 15 feet and withstands heat and drought well. E. Price, 1/6.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

"E" Denotes Evergreen—"D" Denotes Deciduous.

ACACIA

Wattles are delightful trees and, being the National Emblem of Australia, everyone should grow them. They succeed almost anywhere, and few trees require less attention. E. Price, 1/6.

Baileyana—Fern-leaved variety, commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. Best for garden purposes. Price, 1/6.

Podalyriaefolia—The Queensland Silver Wattle—Has the longest flowering period. Beautiful foliage and deep yellow flowers. Price, 1/6.

Spectabilis—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the others. Has fine fern leaf and flowers late. Price, 1/6.

BAUHINIA

Very showy flowering evergreen trees.

Alba.—White flowers. Price, 1/6.

Purpurea, large purple flowers. Price, 1/6.

Hookeri—The Queensland Mountain Ebony; white flowers edged crimson. Price, 2/-.

CALODENDRON CAPENSE

(Cape Chestnut)

A very handsome evergreen tree. Flowers are white, with pink markings in centre. E. Price, 2/-.

CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS

(Camphor Laurel)

A beautiful neat-growing tree, which does well in hot climates. Admirable as an avenue tree. E. Price, 1/6.

CUPRESSUS

Old favourites and very popular for hedges and breakwinds. All evergreen.

Arizona (Arizona Cypress)—A hardy variety with spreading habit and grey green foliage. Makes an excellent specimen; suitable for dry climate. Price, 2/6 each.

Brunniana aurea—A very attractive upright growing tree. Price, 3/6 and 5/- each.

Lambertiana horizontalis—One of the best; quick growing; makes splendid hedge. Price, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

Lambertiana aurea.—Very beautiful golden foliage; branching habit. Price, 3/6 and 5/- each.

Macrocarpa.—Upright habit, quick growth. Price, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

Sempervirens Stricta—The upright Cyprus of Mediterranean countries. Grows quickly and attains a height of 50 feet. Price, 2/-.

Torulosa—Makes a splendid hedge and grows well in our climate. Price, 2/6 each.

ERYTHRINA

(Coral Trees)

Are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

Indica—The well-known Indian Coral Tree; flowers in winter. D. Price, 2/-.

EUCALYPTUS

These make splendid shade trees, and are of easy culture. Some of the varieties are very popular on account of the magnificent trusses of bright-coloured flowers they produce. E.

Calophylla Rosea—A beautiful rosy pink flowering Gum, blooming earlier than the scarlet. Price, 2/6.

Ficifolia—The Scarlet Gum of Western Australia.—A very showy tree when in flower and popular wherever grown. Price, 2/6.

FICUS BENJAMINII

(Queensland Weeping Fig)

A very handsome tree, price, 1/6 upwards according to size.

FICUS HILLII

A very beautiful ornamental tree; spreading habit; evergreen. Price, 2/-.

FRANGIPANNI

(Plumieria Acutifolia)

One of the most quaint trees in cultivation, bears very attractive, sweet-scented flowers in summer; largely used for floral work. White variety from 1/6 each; pink variety, 2/- and 3/- each. D.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

(Silky Oak)

A great favourite, which grows very quickly. It is very handsome when in blossom. E. Price, 1/6.

JACARANDA MIMOSAEOFOLIA

A beautiful little tree with Mimosa-like foliage and magnificent flowers. A well-grown specimen, is the admiration of everyone. D. Price, 1/6.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

A pretty ornamental tree, dark, glossy leaves. It produces a very large, pure white blossom, sweetly scented. E. Price, 2/6.

POINCIANA REGIA

The foliage of this beautiful tree resembles a bird, and is very graceful and unique. D. Price, 2/- up.

SALIX BABYLONICA

(Weeping Willow)

It thrives well in any light, moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or water-courses. D. Price, 2/-.

SCHINUS MOLLE

(Pepper Tree)

A beautiful, fast-growing, graceful tree; light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent. E. Price, 1/6.

STERCULIA ACERIFOLIA

(Flame Tree)

A tree of fine, sturdy, pyramidal growth, with large handsome foliage; produces masses of scarlet flowers, which are thrown out well above the foliage. E. Price, 1/6.

STENOCARPUS SINUATUS

(Queensland Fire Tree)

An ornamental tree of great beauty, bears curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. E. Price, 1/6.

TULIP TREE

(Liriodendron Tulipiferum)

One of the most distinct and finest deciduous trees we possess. It has a peculiar cut-like foliage of bright shining green, and large flowers of yellowish red colour. D. Price, 1/6.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS.
D denotes Deciduous. E denotes evergreen.

STAKES FOR THE GARDEN

These Stakes are made specially for us from selected hardwood. They are cut square, well pointed, and will give lasting and durable service. Strong, substantial Stakes that can be used for almost any class or work.

3ft. long, 1/2 in. square		1/6 doz.
4 1/2 ft. long, 3/4 in. square		2/6 doz.
5ft. long, 7/8 in. square		3/- doz.
6ft. long, 1 in. square		3/6 doz.

A WORD ABOUT MAIL ORDERS

We specialise in supplying the needs of distant customers. When possible, all orders are despatched the same day as received. Our Mail Order Manager has had many years' experience, and you can send your orders knowing that you will get individual attention and absolute satisfaction.

Remember, we are as near as your nearest post box.

Climbing and Twining Plants

"E" Denotes Evergreen—"D" Denotes Deciduous.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

(Virginian Creeper)

The true Virginian Creeper, self clinging, like Ivy. Makes a striking attraction when leaves turn colour in autumn. D. Price, 1/6.

A. Henryana—Has black velvety foliage with silver markings turning red in Autumn. Has a larger leaf than Veitchii. D. Price, 1/6.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

A charming slender creeper, producing large sprays of beautiful pink flowers in Summer. D. Price, 1/6.

A. Alba—Is a white variety which looks splendid intertwined with the pink. D. Price, 2/6.

BAUHINIA SCANDENS

One of the most beautiful climbing plants we have. The foliage is like large maiden hair and the fresh pink flowers are borne in clusters. E. Price, 2/-.

BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA

A magnificent flowering climber, producing large creamy white trumpet-shaped flowers in Spring. Highly perfumed. E. Price, 2/-.

BIGNONIA

A beautiful, hardy, evergreen climber with trumpet-shaped flowers. We have the following varieties at 1/6 each: *Australis* (Wonga Wonga vine), cream and brown; *Capreolata*, red; *Jasminoides alba*, pure white; *Lindleyana*, lilac; *Tweediana* (Cat's Claw), yellow; *Venusta*, orange.

Also *Grandiflora*, orange, at 2/-.

BOUGAINVILLEA

No other plant can surpass the grandeur and brilliancy of these magnificent evergreen climbers. We have a splendid range, comprising the following:—

Badgens Beauty, Rich purple, 2/-.

Glabra Sandriana, Violet, 1/6.

Laterita Brick Red, Rare, 3/6.

Magnifica Trailli, Bright Purple, 1/6.

Mrs. Butt, Crimson Lake, 3/6.

Thomasii, Rose Pink, 2/6 and 3/6.

FICUS

(Creeping Fig)

Suitable for training on unpainted wood, stone or brick, clings closely, and should be well clipped. E. We have three varieties, as follows:—

Minima—Very small leaved, 1/-.

Repens—Large leaf variety, 9d. each, 7/6 doz.

Variegata—Variegated, leaves are edged silvery white, 1/-.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS

An evergreen climber bearing very sweetly scented yellow flowers with protruding anthers in winter. E. Price, 1/6.

HEDERA

(Ivy)

Ivies thrive well anywhere, and no garden or ground should be without them. E. Price, 1/6.

HOYA CARNOSA

Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted. E. Price, 1/6.

IPOMAEA HORSFALLI

Flowers are trumpet-shaped, and produced in clusters, and are of a beautiful shoeny deep Red. The foliage is a beautiful bright bottle green, quite in keeping with the stately magnificence of the flowers; ordinary good garden soil will suit it. Price, 3/6.

JASMINUM

Sweetly perfumed plants suitable as climbers or shrubs, comprising:—*Grandiflorum*, large white flowers; *Nudiflorum*, bright golden yellow flowers in winter; *Poleoicum*, extra large star-shaped flowers. All 1/6 each.

LONICERA

(Honeysuckle)

The well-known scented flowering climber; of fine foliage and quick growth. All evergreen.

Aurea—Variegated. Price, 1/6.

Halleana—Best white. Price, 1/6.

Tartarica Splendens—Scarlet. Price, 2/-.

MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS

A beautiful deciduous creeper with fine foliage, and bearing delicately perfumed white flowers. D. Price, 1/6.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA

Commonly called Snail Flower, producing a profusion of snail-like blooms, lavender fading to yellow, sweetly scented. E. Price, 1/6.

QUISQUALIS INDICA

(Rangoon Creeper)

A pretty creeper, producing beautiful sweet-scented flowers of orange and crimson on the same racemes. E. Price, 1/6.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES

A beautifully perfumed white-flowered creeper of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts. Splendid for training over fences, etc. E. Price, 1/6.

SOLANUM WENDLANDI

A superb summer flowering vine which blooms continuously. The colour is an attractive lavender blue. A strikingly beautiful plant. We also have a white variety. D. Price, 2/-.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA

Wax-like foliage; the flowers, which are produced in abundant clusters, are pure white, and very fragrant. E. Price, 1/6.

STIGMAPHYLLON CILIATUM

Golden vine, producing very pretty yellow flowers like orchids. Summer. E. Price, 1/6.

THUNBERGIA GIBSONI

(Golden Glory Vine)

A magnificent free-flowering plant of great beauty, bearing brilliant old gold flowers. E. Price, 2/-.

WISTARIA

Produces in early Spring long racemes of beautifully scented flowers. They are hardy, and when well established grow rapidly. Various varieties. D. Price, 1/6.

GARDEN LABELS

WOODEN (in bundles of 100), 6 inch, 2/- 100.
ZINC (Wired), 1/3 per dozen — 7/6 100

RAFFIA (PLAIN)

For General Gardening Purposes—2/- per lb.

Garden Requirements

Silver Sand 3/6 per Sugar Bag

GARDEN GLOVES, SECCATEURS, &c.

Seccateurs for Pruning, from 2/6

Fancy Coloured Bulb Bowls, 1/3, 1/9, 2/6 (3 sizes)

Bulb Fibre for Bowls, 4d. 1b.

Sprays and Powders

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION

(CONCENTRATED)

This is an excellent spray for scale and sucking insects, and is a perfect insecticide, and fungicide. Mixed with arsenate of lead it embodies the splendid properties of both, and forms an excellent combination spray for Scale, Fungi, Codlin Moth and insects.

Lime Sulphur Solution should be used as follows:—

For all Scale and Sucking Insects—One gallon to ten gallons of water. Use when trees are dormant.

For Leaf Blister Mite, Peach Leaf Curl, Apple Scab, etc.—One gallon to 11 gallons of water. Use just before buds burst in early spring.

For all Fungi, such as Brown Rot, Scab, Potato Blight, etc.—One and a quarter gallons to 50 gallons of water. Use at any time while in foliage.

PRICES—Pint tin, 1/6; half-gallon, 3/6; gallon, 5/6.
Special quotation for large supplies.

GARGOYLE SPRAYING OIL

For controlling the various Scale Pests that affect Fruit and other Trees.

Simplicity itself. Certain Destruction to San Jose Scale, American Blight and Red Spider.

FOR DECIDUOUS TREES.

Winter Spraying—When the trees are dormant—1 part of oil to 25 to 30 parts of water.

Spring Spraying—When the buds are moving—1 part of oil to 40 parts of water.

FOR CITRUS and other EVERGREEN TREES.

Winter Spraying—1 part of oil to 40 parts of water.

Summer Spraying—1 part of oil to 50 parts of water.

PRICE OF GARGOYLE:

Tins containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 4/-; 1 gallon, 6/9.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER

(POISON)

Used for the destruction of all Leaf-eating insects.

Apply at the rate of 1lb. to 40 gallons of water, or 1oz. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Spray on a warm day with a fine nozzle.

Bulk, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1/6; 1lb., 2/3.

Special Quotations for larger quantities.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

COPPER SULPHATE AND LIME MIXTURE

Largely used for Blight, Mildew, Leaf Curl, Black Spot and other diseases. 1lb. makes 5 gallons of spray.

In cartons— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1/3; 1lb., 2/-.

Special quotations for larger quantities.

VOLCK

THE GREAT SPRAY FLUID

Not Harmful to Humans

An effective White Oil Spray for Rust, Scale Insects, Smut, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, Mites, Mildew, etc.

Also for all types of affected plants, palms, bushes, shrubs, fruit trees and, particularly, Roses; can be used with safety on the most tender plants.

It is applied with a fine driving spray pump, and various quantities are used with different volumes of water according to the pest it is desired to destroy.

Mixes easily with water, pleasant and safe to handle, non-poisonous, does not scorch or burn.

1lb. tins, 2/3 per tin; 2lb. tins, 3/9 per tin; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tins, 5/9 per tin; 1 gallon tins, 9/- per tin.

“KATAKILLA” POWDER

A PERFECT INSECTICIDE

for Green and Black Fly, Aphides of all kinds, Apple Sucker, Red Spider, Dolphin, Plant Lice, Woolly Aphis, Scale, etc., and it is also effective against most kinds of Caterpillars, especially the Gooseberry Saw-fly Caterpillar, but is free from Arsenic or Nicotine, and Fruit or Vegetables washed with it are in no way injured for use. It is invaluable as a general wash for—

Fruit Trees and Bushes, Roses, Peas, Beans, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and all hardy plants.

9d. packet, 2/6 carton of 4 packets.

HARVEY'S FRUIT FLY LURE

The only effective lure for the fruit fly; attracts the male and female insect.

Highly recommended 3/6 bottle

Freight and Packing extra.

Special quotations for large quantities.

“BLACK LEAF 40” (TOBACCO)

AN EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL INSECTICIDE BOTH FOR SPRAYING AND DIPPING

“BLACK LEAF 40” is a concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent. of actual nicotine by weight. It is a safe and effective spray for Aphis, Thrips, Leaf Hoppers, Apple Bug, Pear Psylla and similar insect pests in the Orchard, Garden, Vineyard, Flower Garden and Park.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING.—“1 to 1000” is a general rule, i.e., three-quarters of a pint “Black Leaf 40” to 100 gallons of water, or one heaped teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Be sure and spray with a fine spray.

PRICES:

Small bottle makes 6 gallons spray . . . 1/9

Medium bottle makes 12 gallons spray . . 2/6

Special Price for Quantities

DERRIDUST

REPLACES DANGEROUS ARSENICALS

A Safe Insecticide Dust for all Vegetables, Flowers, Fruit Trees, etc.

Invaluable for the control of Cabbage Moth and Worms, Caterpillars, Aphids, Plant Lice, etc. Derridust will not injure the most tender plant.

Price, 1/6 per lb. tin.

PESTEND

A valuable insect powder containing a large proportion of tobacco. Most effective for the destruction of insect life, as well as for the protection of flower and vegetable seedlings against slugs and snails, and seed beds from the attacks of birds. Pestend has been proved to have valuable fertilising properties, and where consistently used has been noticed to stimulate plant and vegetable life.

Price, 3d. lb.

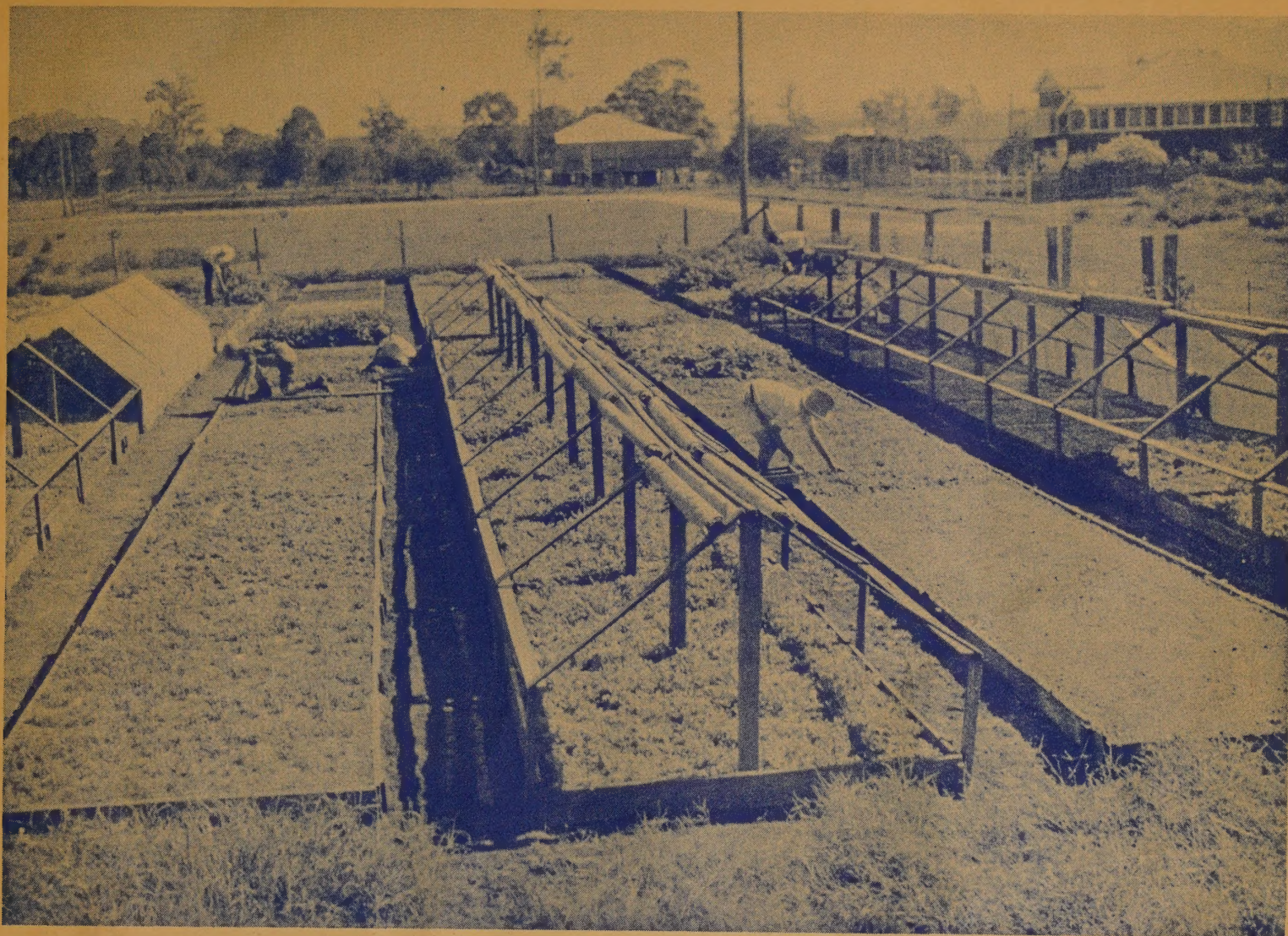
ANT EXTERMINATOR

A powerful, reliable, non-poisonous powder. Harmless to humans and livestock, but deadly to Ants, including the large Meat Ant.

Also excellent for exterminator for cockroaches and fleas on dogs and cats.

Dense application is not necessary. Powder shaken wherever ants are congregating will soon clear them out.

Prices: 4oz. tins, 1/3; 10oz. tins, 2/3.



A corner of our Nursery at Elkhorn Street, Enoggera, Brisbane, showing how we raise young plants.

Petersen Bros. & Craig Pty.

Complete Service

SIX BIG DEPARTMENTS

FARM SEEDS

Our Agricultural Seed Department has earned a big reputation for supplying the purest and best seed procurable. Stocks are always on hand for immediate delivery, and include pasture land fodder, grasses, crops, seed potatoes, root crops, etc. Fertilisers are also a special feature of this department.

FLORAL WORK

A permanent and valuable section of our business is the Floral Department. All work is carried out by floral artists of exceptional experience. We can despatch orders for Bridal and Bridesmaids' Bouquets, Posies, Floral Baskets, Wreaths, Masses, Crosses and all funeral emblems, in either Artificial or Natural Flowers at shortest notice.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

This up-to-date Illustrated Seed Catalogue gives full descriptions and prices of the seed we offer, together with garden and farm notes for each month of the year. Many years of experience has shown us where to get the best possible seed, and this knowledge is reflected in the wonderful results obtained by our customers.

FRUIT TREES AND ROSES

Our special Catalogue is evidence of the special care and attention given to this section of our business. All plants are strong, healthy and well grown. They are thoroughly acclimatised and will be found true to name. Every season we have 50,000 young Rose Trees, comprising over 300 named varieties of both Dwarf and Climbing Varieties.

PLANTS, PALMS AND FERNS

The tropical and sub-tropical climate of Queensland is specially suited for growing magnificent plants of this nature. They are favourites for both indoor and outdoor decoration, and those grown in our Nursery are re-potted several times, and gradually made hardy for planting in any outdoor situation.

SHRUBS, TREES AND CREEPERS

The descriptive list of these plants, issued separately, will give some idea of the wonderful variety growing in our Nursery. Our stocks are chosen for their suitability to the Queensland climate, but we can supply almost any kind of Tree, Shrub or Creeper that may be required.



Portion of our Model Nursery at Elkhorn Street, Enoggera, showing how young plants are raised in the open

OUR COMPLETE SERVICE

Six Big Departments

FARM SEEDS.—Including pasture land fodders, grasses, crops, seed potatoes, root crops, etc.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Fresh stock constantly arriving ensures the best results.

FRUIT TREES AND ROSES.—All plants are strong, healthy, and well grown. We supply the best only.

PLANTS, PALMS, AND FERNS.—These come from our own extensive Nurseries at Elkhorn Street, Enoggera.

FLORAL WORK.—This is a special feature of our business. Floral artists of exceptional ability in constant attendance.

MAIL ORDERS OUR SPECIALITY

We are as near as your nearest post box

THOS. PERROTT . . . *Incorporating* PETERSEN BROS. & CRAIG PTY.